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September 1984

Tobacco

Outlook and Situation Report

Flue-cured auction prices higher with better quality crop.

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This issue of the **Tobacco Outlook and Situation** should have reached you much faster than the past two issues. We have accelerated our production process to speed delivery of timely data and analysis to you.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released September 18. The next summary of the **Tobacco Outlook and Situation** is scheduled for release on Dec. 13. It will appear on several computer networks by 3:30 ET the same day. Full text and tables are also released electronically often several days before the report itself is published. For information on providers of electronic access to Outlook and Situation reports, write EMS/USDA, Rm. 440 GHI, Washington, D.C. 20250. Telephone (202) 382-9754.

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Summary

As of September 1, U.S. tobacco output was forecast at 1.74 billion pounds (787,000 metric tons), climbing 22 percent from 1983. Both acreage and yields are higher. Better growing conditions improved leaf quality, and despite large supplies, prices at flue-cured auctions are averaging a little higher than last season.

The tobacco supply for 1984/85 is forecast to rise about 4 percent to 5.5 billion pounds (2.5 million tons), with burley accounting for most of the rise. Flue-cured supplies are down, however. Total tobacco stocks going into the new marketing year (July 1 for flue-cured and cigar-wrapper types, and October 1 for all other types) will likely equal 3.8 billion pounds (1.7 million tons), only slightly lower than a year earlier.

World cigarette sales will likely be stable, and unmanufactured tobacco use will change little next year. Use of U.S. tobacco may fall from 1983/84's 1.54 billion pounds (701,000 tons). Exports may rise a little from last year's 520 million pounds because of the better quality 1984 crop. However, the strong dollar, large world supplies, and already high prices of U.S. tobacco will continue to dampen exports.

U.S. cigarette output this year is expected to decline from 1983's 667 billion pieces. Increased prices and health concerns may cause cigarette consumption to fall about 1 percent, and lower the per capita smoking rate (18 years and older) from 1983's 3,494 cigarettes.

Based on State estimates, the 1984 flue-cured crop totals 856 million pounds (388,000 tons), up 4 percent from last year. However, beginning stocks on July 1 were down 2 percent. The total supply is 3 billion pounds (1.37 million tons), about 1 percent below last year, but ample at about 3.4 years' use. During 1983/84, both exports and domestic use declined. This season's use may decline further from last year's 894 million pounds, despite an expected increase in exports. Carryover may decline another 2 percent.

Flue-cured sales began July 25. By September 14, growers had marketed about 55 percent of their crop, with 15 percent of the marketings going under loan. Despite a bigger crop, large supplies, and unchanged price supports, the improved quality of this year's crop has boosted prices. Sales through September 14 averaged $1.78 a pound, about 1 percent above the previous year. With larger production, cash receipts will rise.

This year's burley crop is expected to increase sharply from 1983's drought-reduced outturn. Even with the reduced 1983 crop, ending stocks on September 30 are projected higher than last year. The 1984/85 supply will be about 12 percent larger than this year's, representing about 4 years' use and providing considerably more than adequate stocks. Larger crops are also forecast for Maryland, fire-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar types.

The national marketing quota for the 1985 flue-cured crop must be announced by December 15. Individual farm quotas and allotments will reflect undermarketings and overmarketings in the current crop. For burley and other types of tobacco, marketing quotas will be announced by February 1, 1985.

Price supports for flue-cured and other types, except burley, will likely be unchanged in 1985. Under the Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983, support prices for all but burley can increase only if the 3-year moving average of prices paid by farmers (including wage rates, interest, and taxes) increases more than 5 percent. The index appears to be increasing about 3 percent. Burley support in 1985 will again be determined by the basic formula, which may permit a 3- to 3.5-percent increase. However, under the No-Net-Cost Tobacco Program Act of 1982, the Secretary of Agriculture could hold the increase to about 2 percent.

On September 10, President Reagan directed the International Trade Commission to investigate whether tobacco imports are interfering with the domestic price-support program for flue-cured, burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobaccos. Imports of burley and flue-cured were estimated at 229 million pounds, farm-sales weight, in 1983/84. Imports of these types have steadily grown during the past 15 years.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarette Consumption May Drop a Little

U.S. cigarette smoking in 1984 may decline for the third consecutive year. Higher Federal and State excise taxes probably contribute most to the decline, but continued antismoking activity and restrictions on where people can smoke may also be responsible (table 1).

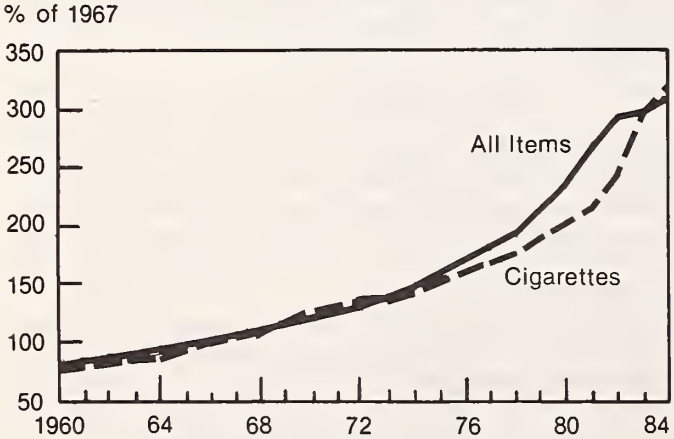
Americans smoked an estimated 598 billion cigarettes in 1983/84, about 22 billion fewer than a year earlier. Low-tar, low-nicotine cigarettes (containing 15 milligrams of tar or less) account for over half of total sales, although the proportion fell in both 1982 and 1983. Total consumption in calendar 1984 may decline about 1 percent. Consumption per capita (18 and older) in 1984 is forecast at 171 packs (3,411 cigarettes), a 2-percent drop from last year (table 2) and the lowest since 1944.

During the first 6 months of 1984, cigarette exports declined 14 percent (table 3); shipments to Europe, Asia, and Africa all fell. Considering both domestic and foreign sales prospects for the rest of the year, cigarette production for 1984 will likely drop. A further decline may occur in 1985.

Retail prices were 8 percent higher in June than a year earlier (table 4), with manufacturers raising wholesale prices in December 1983 and again in June 1984. However, the rate of increase in retail prices has slowed; they rose 22 percent from June 1982 to June 1983.

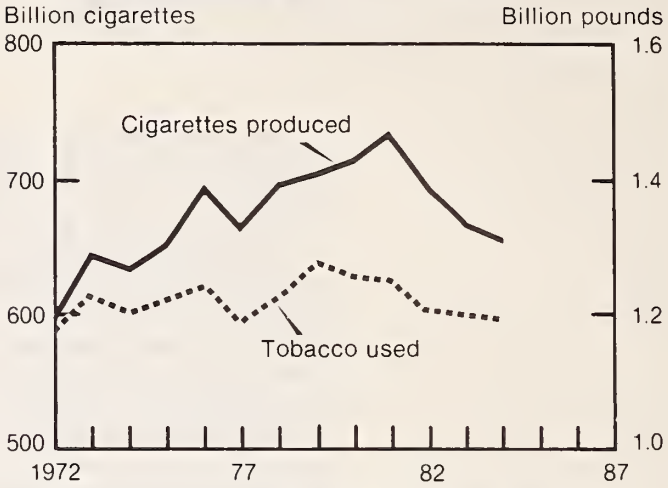
Four States have raised cigarette excise taxes an average of a little over 2 cents a pack so far this year. The weighted average State tax on cigarettes was 15.1 cents a pack in mid-1984, ranging from 2 cents a pack in North Carolina to 26 cents in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Many cities and other local governments also tax cigarettes and about three-fourths of the States now apply the sales tax to cigarettes. The Federal excise tax was doubled to 16 cents a pack effective January 1, 1983. Under current law, it will revert to 8 cents a pack October 1, 1985.

Consumer Price Index and Cigarette Prices



BLS Data. Beginning 1978 for all urban consumers. Cigarettes, filter tip, king size for 1960-77.

Cigarettes Produced and Tobacco Used



Billion pounds in unstemmed processing weight. 1983 forecast.

Federal Trade Commission Releases Report on Cigarette Labeling and Advertising

In July, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) released its annual report on cigarette labeling and advertising. Promotion and advertising expenses reached a record $1.55 billion in 1981, a 25-percent gain from the previous year. The report also summarized trends in cigarette consumption, tar and nicotine content, and market shares for filter and menthol cigarettes.

The FTC is analyzing possible modifications in its procedure for testing the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes. The current method may not accurately determine the tar and nicotine intake of some filter designs. Since 1967, the FTC has operated a testing program to analyze the tar, nicotine, and more recently, the carbon monoxide content of cigarette smoke of all domestic cigarettes. The results are used in cigarette advertisments.

New Cigarette Warning Label Bill Passes House

The House passed legislation on September 10 that would change the warning label on cigarette packages. Under the proposed change, four separate messages about the hazards of smoking would be rotated at about 3-month intervals. One year after enactment, all cigarette packages would bear one of the following warnings:

- Surgeon General's Warning: Smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, and emphysema.
- Surgeon General's Warning: Quitting smoking now greatly reduces serious health risk.
- Surgeon General's Warning: Smoking by pregnant women may result in fetal injury and premature birth.
- Surgeon General's Warning: Cigarette smoke contains carbon monoxide.

Table 1-Cigarettes: U.S. output, removals, and consumption, 1975-84

Year	Output	Taxable	Removals Tax-exempt				Estimated inventory increase	Total U.S. consumption3/
			Total	Exports	Shipments 1/	Overseas forces2/		
	Billions							
1975	651.2	588.3	62.3	50.2	1.5	10.6	-7.7	607.2
1976	693.4	617.9	72.1	61.4	1.9	8.8	13.5	613.5
1977	665.9	592.0	78.1	66.8	1.1	10.2	-14.4	617.0
1978	695.9	614.2	85.1	74.4	1.2	9.6	8.2	616.0
1979	704.4	614.0	93.8	79.7	1.1	13.0	5.7	621.5
1980	714.1	620.5	94.2	82.0	.9	11.3	2.3	631.5
1981	736.5	638.1	92.0	82.6	.8	8.6	8.0	640.0
1982	694.2	614.1	82.1	73.6	.8	7.7	-10.8	634.0
1983 4/	667.0	597.5	69.7	60.7	.8	8.2	7.2	600.0
1984 5/	655.0	590.0	60.5	52.0	.8	7.7	2.2	593.0
	Year ending June 30							
1975	626.8	570.3	57.4	46.6	1.7	9.1	-21.7	601.0
1976	688.2	619.1	69.8	58.2	1.9	9.6	14.0	615.0
1977	671.7	596.3	74.1	62.8	1.3	10.0	-9.7	616.5
1978	685.4	609.6	81.5	69.4	1.0	11.1	3.0	618.0
1979	707.0	615.2	92.2	78.8	1.2	12.2	12.1	616.0
1980	697.0	605.8	93.2	82.9	1.0	9.3	-7.2	622.0
1981	727.8	631.4	92.0	83.0	.9	10.1	5.9	637.0
1982	721.5	632.3	86.8	78.8	.8	7.2	5.1	635.7
1983	678.4	603.3	75.3	65.5	.8	9.0	-6.2	620.0
1984 4/	660.9	596.6	65.0	56.4	.8	7.8	8.4	597.5

1/ To Puerto Rico and other U.S. possessions. 2/ Includes ship stores and small tax-exempt categories. 3/ Taxable removals, overseas forces, inventory change and imports (negligible). 4/ Subject to revision. 5/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 2--Per capita consumption of tobacco products in the United States (including overseas forces), 1975-84

Year	Per capita 18 years and over				Per male 18 years and over			
	Cigarettes 1/		Snuff	All tobacco products 1/	Large cigars & cigarillos		Smoking tobacco 2/	Chewing tobacco
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1975	4,123	7.73	3/	3/	82.4	1.32	.76	3/
1976	4,092	7.35	3/	3/	75.0	1.20	.75	3/
1977	4,051	7.21	3/	3/	67.9	1.13	.65	3/
1978	3,967	6.89	3/	3/	63.4	1.05	.60	3/
1979	3,861	7.00	3/	3/	56.0	.92	.50	3/
1980	3,851	6.79	3/	3/	51.1	.84	.48	3/
1981	3,840	6.53	.25	7.60	48.9	.81	.46	1.13
1982 4/	3,746	6.47	.26	7.49	45.3	.74	.42	1.09
1983 4/	3,494	6.25	.27	7.24	43.9	.72	.41	1.06
1984 5/	3,411	6.07	.27	7.04	43.9	.72	.35	1.04

1/ Unstemmed processing weight. 2/ Finished product weight. 3/ New product classifications became effective January 1, 1982. Revisions for 1980 and prior years not available. 4/ Subject to revision. 5/ Estimated. Data prior to 1979 do not include results of 1980 census.

Warnings on cigarette packages would be about 50 percent bigger than present ones, and be surrounded by thick lines. Similar warnings would be posted on billboards and published ads for cigarettes.

The warnings would replace the current required label that states: "Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined that Cigarette Smoking Is Hazardous to Your Health."

Cigar Consumption Reverses Downward Trend

Total consumption of large cigars (including cigarillos) may increase slightly from last year's 3.6 billion. The expected increase reverses the trend of the last 14 years (table 6).

This year's average for cigars being smoked by males 18 and over is about the same as 1983's average of 44 cigars. June wholesale prices averaged 1 percent above a year ago, but a big boost in July brought the average 7 percent above a year ago. Taxable removals (domestic consumption of cigars by revenue class) through June showed gains in medium- and high-priced categories and declines in low-priced groups.

According to the annual survey by the Cigar Association of America, sales of cigarillos totaled 1.32 billion in 1983, up 4 percent from a year earlier. Cigarillos weigh between 3 and 10 pounds per 1,000—less than half the weight of traditional cigars. Last year, cigarillo sales (based on taxable removals) were 37 percent of total sales of larger cigars and cigarillos, 2 percent above 1982. The cigarillo share reached a high of 38 percent in 1971.

For 1984, output of little cigars (weighing 3 pounds or less per 1,000) may decline 6 percent from last year's 1.35 billion. Output increased last year, but had declined for 9 consecutive years before that.

Smoking tobacco used in pipes and for roll-your-own cigarettes may fall from last year's 33 million pounds (table 6), continuing the last decade's downward trend. In the first half of 1984, domestic use including imports totaled 15 million pounds—9 percent below a year earlier. By midyear, wholesale prices averaged 6 percent above a year ago.

Table 3--U.S. cigarette exports to leading destinations, 1983-84

Country	July 1983 June 1984	January-July 1983	January-July 1984 1/
		Billions	
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.9	7.9	6.0
Hong Kong	7.4	3.6	3.6
United Arab Emirates	.7	.9	.3
Netherlands Antilles	1.3	.9	.8
Saudi Arabia	6.7	3.1	4.0
Japan	6.4	2.9	3.6
Kuwait	1.4	.9	.9
Spain	.7	.5	.5
Columbia	.2	.5	.1
Other	20.6	14.3	11.6
Total	56.3	35.5	31.4

1/ Subject to revision.

Complied from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4--Tobacco demand factors, 1974-84*

Year	Population July 1 1/	Disposable personal income, per capita 2/		Consumer price indexes 3/				
		Current prices	1972 prices	All items	Tobacco products	Cigarettes		Cigars, regular size
						Nonfilter tip regular	Filter tip, king size	
	Million	Dollars		1967=100				
1974	144.7	4,710	4,050	147.7	143.8	145.5	145.9	119.5
1975	147.3	5,132	4,099	161.2	153.9	156.0	156.5	124.2
1976	150.5	5,550	4,217	170.5	160.5	162.7	163.2	129.9
1977	152.6	6,046	4,334	181.5	168.0	170.6	171.0	135.0
1978	155.3	6,688	4,486	195.4	177.3	--	179.8	4/ 103.9
1979	161.0	7,293	4,493	217.5	187.9	--	189.7	4/ 110.6
1980	164.0	8,032	4,487	246.8	202.6	--	205.2	4/ 120.0
1981	166.7	8,906	4,587	272.4	218.9	--	221.4	4/ 131.2
1982	169.3	9,381	4,570	289.0	243.4	--	247.1	4/ 140.8
1983 5/	171.7	9,965	4,668	298.4	290.9	--	297.9	4/ 150.2
1984 6/	173.8	10,899	4,926	311.0	309.0	--	319.0	4/ 159.0

1/ 18 years and older including forces overseas. 2/ Based on total population. 3/ All urban consumers, 1978-82; urban wage earners and clerical workers, 1973-77. 4/ Other tobacco products and smoking accessories, December 1977=100. 5/ Subject to revision. 6/ Estimated. *Data prior to 1979 do not include results of 1980 census.

Table 5--Wholesale cigarette price revisions, 1977-84 1/

Approximate date of change 3/	Net price per 1000				Net price per 1000 excluding Federal excise tax 2/			
	Standard	King size	Filter tips	100 millimeter	Standard	King size	Filter tips	100 millimenter
	Dollars							
August 1977	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.85	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.85
June 1978	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.70	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.70
December 1978	15.75	15.75	15.75	16.25	11.75	11.75	11.75	12.25
June-July 1979	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.80	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.80
Jan. 1980	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.55	13.05	13.05	13.05	13.55
May 1980	17.65	17.65	17.65	18.15	13.65	13.65	13.65	14.15
November 1980	18.50	18.50	18.50	19.00	14.50	14.50	14.50	15.00
April 1981	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.85	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.85
September 1981	20.20	20.20	20.20	20.70	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.70
February 1982	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.70	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.70
Aug.-Sept. 1982 4/	22.70	23.70	22.70	23.70	18.70	19.70	18.70	19.70
October 1982 4/	24.20	25.20	24.20	25.20	20.20	21.20	20.20	21.20
November 1982 4/	25.20	26.20	25.20	26.20	21.20	22.20	21.20	22.20
January 1983 5/	26.90	27.90	26.90	27.90	18.90	19.90	18.90	19.90
June 1983	28.40	29.40	28.40	29.40	20.40	21.40	20.40	21.40
December 1983	29.15	30.15	29.15	30.15	21.15	22.15	21.15	22.15
June 1984	30.15	31.15	30.15	31.15	22.15	23.15	22.15	23.15

1/ Includes leading brands. A 3-percent discount is made for payment within 10 days or 2 percent within 14 days. 2/ Effective January 1, 1983, the Federal excise tax doubled to $8.00 per 1,000 cigarettes. 3/ For 1940-74, see TS-151, March 1975; for 1974-76, see TS-177, September 1981. 4/ Manufacturers increased prices by a different amount. The change shown represents a major manufacturer whose prices were between the highest and lowest. 5/ The January price increase brought major manufacturers' prices in line.

Smokeless Tobacco Output Mixed

Chewing tobacco production in 1984 is expected to fall from the 86.8 million pounds produced in 1983. Output of loose leaf chewing tobacco, plug, and twist production are all down. Total snuff production is up from a year ago because moist snuff production is up more than dry output is down.

U.S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

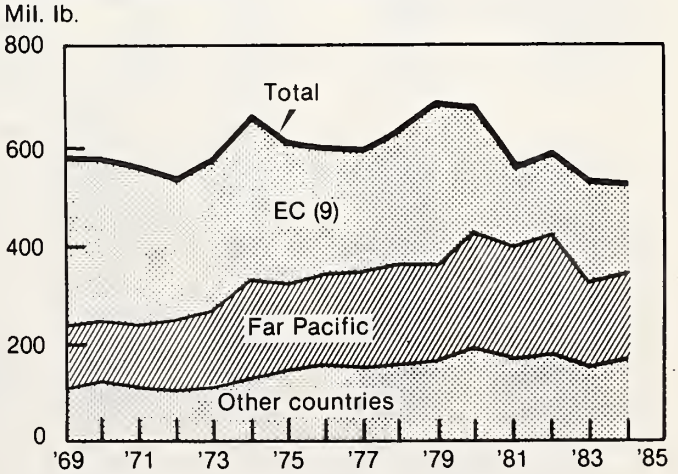
U.S. Leaf Exports Dropped in First Half of 1984

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco during January-June were 2 percent below last year. Of the two major categories, flue-cured rose 7 percent and burley declined 19 percent. Weak demand for last season's poor-quality burley crop dropped 1983/84 U.S. unmanufactured exports 1 percent to 520 million pounds (625 million pounds, farm sales weight). The total value of unmanufactured exports rose to $1.43 billion, 2 percent above a year earlier, but 5 percent below the 1981/82 record.

The larger, better quality 1984 crops of flue-cured and burley may result in a small increase in 1984/85 leaf exports. However, large worldwide supplies, the strong dollar, and reduced cigarette consumption in a number of countries will continue to inhibit exports.

World cigarette trade declined about 2 percent in 1983. An 18-percent drop in shipments from the United States was partially offset by increased exports in Bulgaria, West Germany, and the Netherlands. Great Britain's exports remained about the same. Together, these five countries account for three-fourths of total worldwide exports. The Soviet Union, France, Italy, and the Netherlands are important cigarette importing countries.

Export Markets for U.S. Tobacco



Unmanufactured, declared weight, year ending June 30.

Table 6--Cigars and smoking tobacco: Output, removals, and consumption, 1981-84

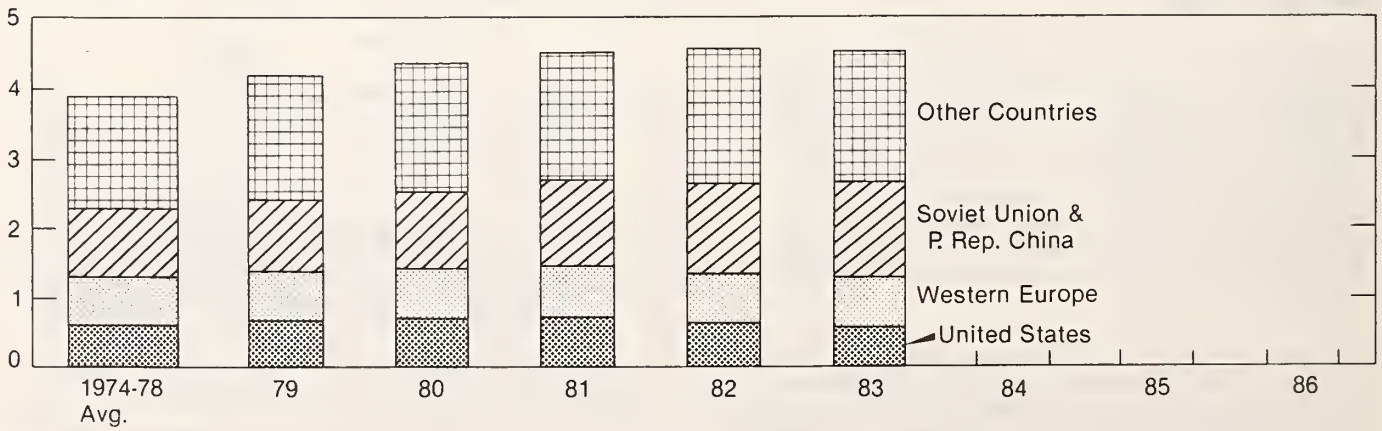
Year and item	U.S. factories			From Puerto Rico, taxable	Imports	Exports	Total U.S. consumption 1/
	Output	Removals					
		Taxable	Tax-exempt				
				Millions			
Large cigars and cigarillos							
1981	3,428	3,256	160	534	124	181	3,893
1982	3,169	3,056	158	500	134	181	3,667
1983	3,135	3,031	140	429	135	130	3,605
1984 2/	3,350	3,090	130	420	125	115	3,650
				Year ending June 30			
1981	3,506	3,289	187	558	133	3/ 200	3,967
1982	3,463	3,142	170	542	107	180	3,781
1983	2,911	3,002	144	420	138	138	3,566
1984 3/	3,254	3,057	135	425	135	125	3,627
				Million pounds			
Smoking tobacco							
1981	30.3	30.0	.8	--	6.6	.9	36.5
1982	28.3	27.8	.7	--	6.1	1.0	33.7
1983	28.0	27.0	.6	--	6.7	1.0	33.3
1984 2/	24.2	24.0	.4		6.0	1.0	29.4
				Year ending June 30			
1981	31.5	29.5	.8	--	5.5	.9	35.7
1982	29.3	29.1	.8	--	6.6	1.0	35.5
1983	29.1	27.7	.6	--	6.2	1.0	33.5
1984 3/	25.8	25.5	.5	--	5.9	.9	30.9

1/ Total removals (or sales) from U.S. factories plus those from Puerto Rico, and imports, minus exports. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Subject to revision.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Bureau of the Census, and AMS, USDA.

World Cigarette Output

Trillion pieces



Latest year preliminary.

Excluding China, world cigarette production declined 0.7 percent last year, compared with a 0.6-percent decline in 1982. Including China, production was about the same as the year before.

The stagnation in world cigarette output resulted from price and tax increases, the depressed world economy, and continuing concerns about the effect of smoking on health. Also, leaf use per cigarette has been declining, with the increased use of filters being a factor. Filter cigarettes accounted for 98 percent of the total output in Japan, 95 percent in the United Kingdom, and 92 percent in West Germany.

High prices have dampened cigarette consumption in several developed countries, particularly in the United Kingdom and West Germany, where large increases in excise duties have occurred. In 1983, the United Kingdom's cigarette output fell 2 percent. Domestic cigarette consumption fell about 1 percent, following an 8-percent decline in 1982. West German cigarette output rose 5 percent, but was considerably lower than 1981 production. The recovery was primarily because of a hike in the export market. Cigarette consumption had declined since a 32-percent excise tax was imposed in the second half of 1982.

In the largest producing and consuming country, the People's Republic of China, cigarette output rose 2 percent. However, retail sales were up about 13 percent, so supplies were lower than demand, reversing the cigarette surplus of a year earlier.

This year, Zimbabwe, a key competitor with the United States, produced a large, higher quality crop of tobacco, much of which will be exported. Leading markets for Zimbabwe's tobacco include Western Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East.

The total value of exports of U.S. tobacco leaf and products was $2.65 billion in 1983/84, about the same as in 1982/83 and 7 percent below the 1981/82 record high. With prices and volume probably a little higher, the value may increase somewhat in 1984/85.

Tobacco Imports Decline

U.S. unmanufactured tobacco imports for consumption were 195 million pounds during January-June 1984, 6 percent below a year earlier (table 9). Imports in the second half of 1984 will likely drop substantially because of considerably larger than usual withdrawals in mid-1983 in anticipation of a Customs Service reclassification of some tobacco from a lower to higher tariff rate.

Both U.S. cigar and cigarette manufacturers use imported tobaccos in their blends. For the year ending June 30, U.S. cigarettes contained about 33 percent imported tobacco; cigars about 65 percent (tables 10 and 11). U.S. imports of cigarette leaf during January-

Table 7--Tobacco products: Output by category, 1975-84

Period	Chewing tobacco					Snuff-		Small	Smoking tobacco in bulk
	Plug-firm	Plug-moist	Twist	Loose leaf	Total 1/	dry	moist	cigars 2/	(exports)
	Million pounds							Millions	Million pounds
1975	3/	3/	2.2	53.7	3/	3/	3/	2,942	17.6
1976	3/	3/	2.3	56.3	3/	3/	3/	2,246	13.9
1977	3/	3/	2.2	61.3	3/	3/	3/	1,864	9.8
1978	3/	3/	2.1	64.6	3/	3/	3/	1,645	4.2
1979	3/	3/	2.0	71.7	3/	3/	3/	1,544	27.0
1980	3/	3/	2.0	75.5	3/	3/	3/	1,440	6.4
1981	11.4	6.5	1.8	70.3	90.0	11.7	30.7	1,393	7.0
1982	10.5	5.2	1.7	73.0	90.4	10.3	33.5	1,294	11.1
1983	9.7	4.4	1.7	71.0	86.8	10.5	36.2	1,352	7.9
1984 4/	9.4	3.9	1.6	70.3	85.2	10.3	38.2	1,315	12.5
	Year ending June 30								
1975	3/	3/	2.2	54.6	3/	3/	3/	3,158	34.4
1976	3/	3/	2.3	56.7	3/	3/	3/	2,513	11.8
1977	3/	3/	2.3	58.5	3/	3/	3/	2,055	13.4
1978	3/	3/	2.1	62.8	3/	3/	3/	1,846	3.4
1979	3/	3/	2.1	66.7	3/	3/	3/	1,459	17.1
1980	3/	3/	1.9	74.5	3/	3/	3/	1,501	23.8
1981	3/	3/	1.8	69.7	3/	3/	3/	1,452	4.9
1982	10.7	5.3	1.8	72.8	90.6	8.9	32.4	1,319	10.9
1983	9.9	4.8	1.7	73.6	90.0	9.7	35.0	1,324	9.8
1984 5/	9.5	4.1	1.7	70.7	86.0	10.4	37.1	1,290	9.5

1/ Detail may not add to total due to rounding. 2/ Weigh not more than 3 pounds per thousand. 3/ New product classifications became effective January 1, 1982. Revisions for 1980 and prior years are not available. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Subject to revision.

Table 8--United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by type and to principal importing countries 1981-84

(Declared weight)

Type and country	Year ending June 30				January-July		1984 as a percentage of 1983
	1981	1982	1983	1984 1/	1983	1984 1/	
	Million pounds						Percent
Type:							
Flue cured	361.0	369.0	320.9	318.9	128.3	132.4	103
Burley	72.5	103.4	85.8	79.5	66.4	50.7	76
Maryland	5.2	8.1	6.6	7.3	4.1	1.8	44
Fire-cured, Ky, and Tenn.	16.3	13.6	21.4	17.6	9.8	8.0	82
Virinia fire and sun-cured	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	.4	1.0	250
Green River and One Sucker	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	*	—
Black Fat	3.2	3.2	.8	3.2	.6	1.8	300
Cigar wrapper	3.5	1.4	.9	1.7	.4	1.3	325
Cigar binder	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	100
Cigar filler	.6	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	200
Perique	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	*	—
Stems, trimmings and scrap	80.3	79.2	75.8	73.6	36.8	32.1	87
Other, unmanufactured, NEC 2/	7.8	8.9	11.6	15.4	6.8	8.5	125
Total	553.4	584.9	526.5	519.8	254.2	237.9	94
Country of destination							
United Kingdom	43.1	35.1	28.7	32.7	10.8	16.5	153
France	6.3	4.6	7.0	5.3	4.2	2.3	55
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.2	8.8	17.1	8.1	5.9	4.6	78
Netherlands	33.7	27.7	24.7	26.0	16.4	12.6	77
West Germany	82.7	75.9	64.7	56.8	33.7	27.8	82
Denmark	11.1	14.1	20.3	14.5	11.3	6.6	58
Ireland	3.3	6.0	2.7	4.0	1.7	3.3	194
Italy	27.3	28.2	34.5	28.3	31.5	28.5	90
Total EC	215.7	200.4	199.7	175.7	115.5	102.2	88
Switzerland	16.7	23.4	25.0	15.0	8.1	6.6	81
Finland	9.2	8.6	5.9	6.1	3.5	3.3	94
Norway	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	2.5	1.5	60
Sweden	14.9	7.9	9.5	14.1	2.4	4.1	171
Spain	31.6	32.7	33.8	60.5	22.0	43.0	195
Thailand	18.4	27.7	9.1	14.6	9.1	14.6	160
Korea, Rep of	*	11.8	*	*	*	*	0
Malaysia	7.5	8.6	7.9	9.7	2.2	5.3	241
Philippines	11.4	11.6	13.2	7.1	6.4	2.2	34
Taiwan	13.3	22.0	18.8	24.6	*	4.7	—
Japan	108.9	114.3	112.2	99.9	25.9	11.7	45
Australia	13.1	11.4	9.8	9.3	4.2	4.2	100
New Zealand	3.0	4.0	2.8	3.1	.9	1.6	178
Egypt	14.2	18.7	9.7	21.0	13.2	4.4	33
Other countries	71.2	77.5	64.8	54.1	38.1	28.5	75
Total	553.4	584.9	526.5	519.8	254.2	237.9	94

1/ Subject to revision. 2/New classification, January 1, 1978. Previously included in manufactured in bulk. *Less than 50,000 pounds.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 9--U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption and general, principal categories, and countries of origin, 1983/84, and January-July 1983-1984 1/

(Declared weight)

Classification and country of origin	Imports for consumption				General imports (arrivals)			
	Year July 1983 June 1984	January-July		1984 as a percentage of 1983	Year July 1983 June 1984	January-July		1984 as a percentage of 1983
		1983	1984			1983	1984 1/	
	Million pounds			Percent	Million pounds			Percent
Cigarette tobacco:								
Leaf:								
Oriental								
Turkey	104.0	68.3	60.6	89	102.8	96.5	103.1	107
Greece	31.2	16.1	17.7	110	38.2	22.2	26.6	120
Yugoslavia	10.4	5.5	7.2	131	15.8	14.7	12.4	84
Other countries	24.7	32.8	97.2	296	16.7	17.0	12.0	71
Flue-cured	16.9	6.9	12.9	187	18.4	7.7	12.5	162
Burley	19.8	7.3	18.3	251	23.6	20.6	19.6	95
Other 3/	62.4	.7	54.9	4/ 7,843	86.5	.6	86.0	4/ 14,333
Subtotal	269.4	137.6	268.8	195	302.0	179.3	272.2	152
Manufactured or not manufactured, not specially provided for, other								
Brazil	56.4	34.4	.7	2	26.0	37.0	0	---
Korea, Republic of	14.2	13.4	0	---	.6	10.6	0	---
Mexico	17.7	4.5	.8	18	2.3	1.5	0	---
Other	62.7	27.1	4.0	15	22.8	25.2	1.3	5
Subtotal	151.0	79.4	5.5	7	51.7	74.3	1.3	2
Scrap: 2/								
Brazil	.4	.8	.1	13	.3	.5	0	---
Korea, Republic of	.1	*	*	*	.4	*	0	---
Italy	.2	*	*	*	0	.2	0	---
Mexico	.3	*	*	*	.2	0	0	0
Turkey	5.8	2.9	3.8	131	3.8	6.8	2.9	43
Other countries	6.4	3.1	4.3	139	7.1	2.1	3.7	176
Subtotal	13.2	6.8	8.2	121	11.7	9.6	6.6	69
TOTAL	433.6	223.8	282.5	126	365.4	263.2	280.1	106
Cigar tobacco:								
Wrapper	2.3	1.2	1.3	108	1.9	2.0	1.0	50
Filler-stemmed and unstemmed								
Dominican Republic	4.8	.6	4.8	800	4.7	2.5	4.2	168
Other countries	4.7	1.1	3.2	291	18.9	9.3	11.7	126
Subtotal	11.8	1.7	8.0	471	23.6	11.8	15.9	135
Scrap:								
Philippine Republic	5.1	2.7	2.8	104	3.5	2.5	1.5	60
Indonesia	6.5	3.4	3.6	106	5.7	1.1	1.6	145
Dominican Republic	7.0	2.4	5.5	229	1.6	1.3	1.6	123
Brazil	3.2	1.4	1.9	136	2.1	2.1	1.9	90
Other countries	18.7	11.0	12.9	117	13.1	9.7	8.3	86
Subtotal	40.5	20.9	26.7	128	26.0	16.7	14.9	89
TOTAL	52.3	23.8	36.0	151	49.6	30.5	31.8	104
Stems	30.0	18.4	12.8	70	28.7	17.9	12.2	68
GRAND TOTAL	515.9	266.0	331.3	125	443.7	311.6	324.1	104

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes minor quantities for smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. 3/ Largely stemmed cigarette leaf. 4/ Reflects reclassification of mechanically threshed or shredded cigarette leaf as stemmed cigarette leaf effective August 28, 1983.

Compiled from publication and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 10—Estimated U.S. imports of flue-cured and burley tobacco and domestic use, 1969-83
(Farm sales weight)

Year beginning July 1	Flue-cured				Burley			
	Imports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Total use	Imports' share of total	Imports 1/	Domestic disappearance 2/	Total use	Imports' share of total
	Million pounds			Percent	Million pounds			Percent
1969	5.7	645.9	651.6	0.9	3.3	507.1	510.4	0.6
1970	10.6	640.1	650.7	1.6	3.2	503.0	506.2	0.6
1971	11.2	662.5	673.7	1.7	4.6	515.2	519.8	0.9
1972	12.7	664.2	676.9	1.9	8.9	534.5	543.4	1.6
1973	20.4	703.4	723.8	2.8	30.7	533.1	563.8	5.4
1974	23.1	652.3	675.4	3.4	47.7	518.8	566.5	8.4
1975	24.4	670.6	695.0	3.5	46.7	510.1	556.8	8.4
1976	30.8	634.0	644.8	4.6	37.9	489.6	527.5	7.2
1977	55.0	608.2	663.2	8.3	85.4	494.8	580.2	14.7
1978	60.1	584.1	644.2	9.3	89.1	502.8	591.9	15.1
1979	84.8	563.1	647.9	13.1	113.6	498.5	612.1	18.6
1980	72.7	529.4	602.1	11.7	136.9	477.6	614.5	22.3
1981	63.3	488.8	552.1	11.5	109.7	463.9	573.6	19.1
1982	103.1	478.5	581.6	17.7	141.3	444.1	585.4	24.1
1983	3/ 94.4	441.6	536.0	17.6	3/ 135.0	4/ 410.0	545.0	24.7

1/ Imports for consumption (duty paid) of leaf, scrap, and manufactured or unmanufactured (beginning 1980), prorated according to reported stocks of imported flue-cured and burley. 2/ Marketing year beginning October. 3/ General imports adjusted for stock change. 4/ Estimated.

June averaged $1.55 a pound, excluding ocean freight and duty. For most imports of cigarette leaf, the duty is 11.5 cents a pound, yet most imports still cost considerably less than domestic filler. This is partly because with Oriental tobacco—the bulk of cigarette leaf imports—the entire leaf is usable without stemming.

USDA Issues Rules on Inspecting Imported Tobacco

The U.S. Department of Agriculture approved new rules on July 3 governing the inspection and grading of imported tobacco. The rules carry out provisions of the Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983, which requires inspection of all tobacco offered for importation into the United States except Oriental and cigar tobacco. Regulations governing the certification of imported cigar and Oriental tobacco will be proposed at a later date.

Inspection began on July 13. USDA has the authority to fix and collect fees from importers to cover, as nearly as practicable, the costs of such services. The fee has been set at 0.0035 cent a pound.

International Trade Commission To Investigate Import Situation

The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) will immediately investigate whether flue-, fire-, and dark air-cured and burley tobacco are imported under such conditions that render ineffective or materially interfere with the USDA tobacco programs. The ITC investigation results from a request by the Secretary of Agriculture to the President, in which the Secretary indicated that imports may interfere with the support program for U.S. tobacco. The law provides for due notice and opportunity for a hearing before the investigation is made. Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, provides that after an ITC study and recommendation, the President may impose import quotas or fees to protect USDA programs. At present, there are no quantitative restrictions on tobacco imports.

Section 22 review of tobacco has been requested only in 1981. Imports of flue-cured tobacco had increased substantially in the late 1970's and USDA initiated Section 22 action for quotas on flue-cured tobacco in January 1981. However, the ITC did not find material interference.

U.S. TOBACCO LEAF SITUATION AND OUTLOOK[1]

During this past marketing year (1983/84), about 62 percent of U.S. tobacco was used for domestic manufacture and about 38 percent went into export. Disappearance of U.S. leaf declined 7 percent to 1.54 billion pounds.

For 1984, effective farm quotas are lower for flue-cured, but higher for burley tobacco. Acreage and yield increased, resulting in a production forecast of 1.74 billion pounds (September estimate). This is 22-percent higher than last year, but 10 percent below the average for 1974-83 (table 12). Disappearance is expected to fall below production, so the already large stocks may build further.

[1]All quantities in this section are stated in farm-sales weight equivalent, unless otherwise noted.

Table 11--U.S. Imports of unmanufactured and other tobacco: Quantity and average value by kinds 1983/84 1/

Kind	Quantity	Change from 1982/83	Value per pound
	Million pounds		Dollars
	Imports for consumption		
Cigarette 2/			
Flue-cured leaf	16.9	+34.1	1.23
Burley leaf	19.8	+88.6	1.04
Oriental leaf	170.3	-4.3	1.60
Other cigarette leaf 3/	62.4	4/ +2,128.6	1.57
Scrap	13.2	-15.9	.53
Manufactured or not mfd., NSPF	151.0	+12.4	1.57
Cigar			
Leaf	11.8	+110.7	2.15
Scrap	40.5	+7.1	.83
Stems	30.0	-17.6	.16
Total	515.9	+18.9	1.40
	General imports		
Cigarette 1/			
Flue-cured leaf	18.4	+16.5	1.17
Burley leaf	23.5	-25.6	.99
Oriental leaf	173.5	-8.2	1.70
Other cigarette leaf 3/	86.5	4/ +6,078.6	1.48
Scrap	11.7	-41.2	.45
Manufactured or not mfd., NSPF	51.7	-16.2	1.52
Cigar			
Leaf	23.6	+6.3	1.30
Scrap	26.0	-19.6	.64
Stems	28.7	-26.2	.26
Total	443.7	-11.1	1.37

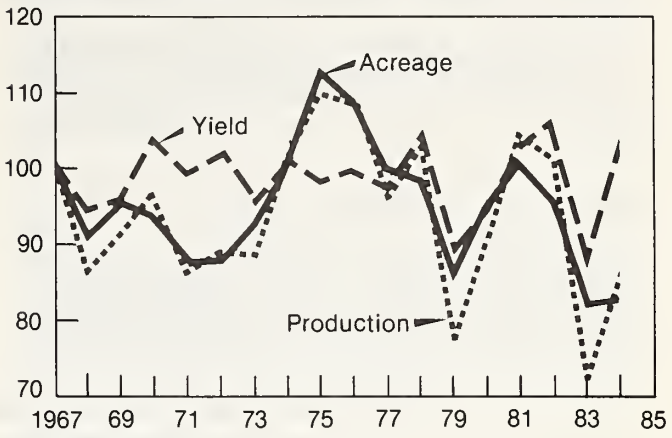
1/ Year ending June 30, 1984. 2/ Includes minor quantities for smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff. 3/ Largely stemmed cigarette leaf. 4/ Reflects reclassification of mechanically threshed or shredded cigarette leaf as stemmed cigarette leaf effective August 28, 1983.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Flue-Cured Stabilization Announces Purchasers' Incentive Program

In early July, the Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Cooperative announced a discount program for tobacco held under loan from the 1976-83 crops. The discounts range from 60 percent on the 1976 crop to 10 percent on the 1982 and 1983 crops. The discounts would become effective only after trade purchases from the 1984 crop reached 720 million pounds. Purchasers of the 1984 crop would be allocated credits that would entitle the holder to buy 400 pounds of stabilization stocks at discounted prices for every 1,000 pounds of 1984-crop purchases. Another condition of the plan is that discount purchases must be divided equally between stocks of 1976-81 and 1982-83 crops. The goal of the program is to reduce Stabilization's inventories without disrupting the 1984 marketing season.

Tobacco Acreage, Yield and Production



Latest year estimated.

Table 12--All tobacco: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1965-84

Year	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average			
1965-69	942	1,958	1,845
1970-74	886	2,053	1,819
1975	1,086	2,008	2,182
1976	1,047	2,041	2,137
1977	966	1,982	1,914
1978	964	2,101	2,025
1979	827	1,845	1,527
1980	921	1,940	1,786
1981	977	2,113	2,064
1982	913	2,185	1,994
1983	789	1,811	1,428
1984 1/	797	2,179	1,736

1/ Indicated September 1, 1984.

USDA Issues Interim Rule on Pesticide Use

On June 27, the USDA issued an interim rule on use of pesticides on tobacco. Tobacco producers are required to certify that pesticides used on tobacco have been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and that these products have been used in accordance with label directions. Producers who fail to make this certification will be ineligible for price support on their tobacco.

Current USDA regulations require producers, as a condition of price support eligibility, to certify that they did not use DDT, TDE, toxaphene, or endrin. The new interim rule extends the certification requirements to the use of any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, and any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

1985 Supports and Marketing Quotas

Support prices for flue-cured, dark fire-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar tobaccos will likely remain unchanged from 1984 levels. Flue-cured supports will be frozen because the 3-year moving average index of prices paid by farmers (including wage rates, interest, and taxes) will likely rise only 3 to 3-1/2 percent. The support rate for fire-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar tobacco cannot be increased, but can be reduced.

For burley, the change in price support for 1985 will again be based on the formula that has been used most years since the early 1960's. However, the Secretary of Agriculture retains authority to approve as little as 65 percent of any increase called for by the formula in any given year. Because of large supplies of burley tobacco, the 1985 support will likely increase the minimum of 2 to 2-1/4 percent from the frozen 1984 level.

USDA has asked for written comments on the size of the 1985 flue-cured marketing quota. Also, public meetings

Table 13–U.S. tobacco allotments, by kinds of tobacco, 1984

Kinds	Allotments	Acreage allotments	Poundage allotments	Average size of allotment
	Number	Acres	Million pounds	Acres
Flue-cured (11-14) 1/	183,926	402,154	831.7	2/ 4,522
Burley (31) 3/	312,576	----	697.0	2/ 2,230
Va. fire-cured (21)	4,544	8,752	----	1.93
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured (22-23)	13,727	24,773	----	1.80
Dark air-cured (35-36)	18,600	9,616	----	.52
Va. sun-cured (37)	643	1,226	----	1.91
Cigar filler and binder (42-44, 53-55)	5,518	11,539	----	2.09
Total	539,534	458,060	1,528.7	----

1/ Acreage poundage with national average yield goal of 1,989 pounds per acre. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Poundage quota.

Compiled from records of the Price Support and Loan Division, ASCS, USDA.

Table 14--Flue-cured tobacco auction markets: Gross sales, average price, loan receipts, sales dates, through Sept. 8, 1983 and Sept. 6, 1984

	Gross sales		Average price per pound		Loan receipts				Sales period	
					Volume		Percent of sales		Opening date	Closing date
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1984 (1983)	1984 (1983)
	Million pounds		Cents		Million pounds		Percent			
14, Ga.-Fla.	95.7	81.9	173.3	179.7	19.1	6.6	19.9	8.0	July 25 (July 27)	(Sept. 29)
13, S.C.-Border N.C.	110.2	103.2	174.4	176.2	18.2	12.9	16.5	12.5	July 31 (Aug. 2)	(Oct. 20)
12, Eastern N.C.	147.3	155.6	177.4	177.5	34.2	29.6	23.2	19.0	Aug. 1 (Aug. 3)	(Oct. 27)
11, old and middle Belts N.C., Va. 1/	81.8	96.3	164.5	170.0	14.4	20.5	17.7	21.3	Aug. 7 (Aug. 8)	(Nov. 10)
All Belts 2/	435.1	437.1	173.3	176.0	85.8	69.6	19.8	15.9	(July 27)	(Nov. 10)

1/ Four "Sandhills" markets opened with type 12, Eastern N.C. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Compiled from reports of Tobacco Division, AMS.

will be held November 7 in Tifton, Georgia, and November 8 in Raleigh, North Carolina. By December 15, USDA will announce the quota (acreage-poundage) and the matching national allotment. Individual farm quotas and acreage allotments for next year will reflect this year's overmarketings and undermarketings. Marketings this year are forecast to exceed the effective quota by about 3 percent (table 14).

By February 1, USDA will announce the 1985 burley poundage quota, acreage allotments for other kinds of tobacco under quota, and acreage allotments for Connecticut-Massachasetts binder, which was not under quota in 1984. Shortly after that announcement, growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured types, and Connecticut-Massachusetts binder will vote in referendums for or against marketing quotas on their next three crops. In previous referendums, producers of burley, Virginia sun-cured, Ohio filler, and Wisconsin binder types approved quotas applicable to the 1985 crop.

Growers of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut binder tobaccos turned down marketing quotas in their last referendum, so Government support prices are not available for the 1983-85 crops of Maryland and Pennsylvania tobacco and the 1984 crop of Connecticut binder tobacco. Pennsylvania filler has never had marketing quotas. For Maryland, quotas last applied to the 1965 crop, and Connecticut binder quotas were in effect through the 1983 crop.

In Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth Government has set quotas for filler tobacco for many years. However, shade-produced wrapper tobacco is not covered by marketing quota legislation.

Flue-Cured

Prices Up This Year

Despite excessive moisture in much of the tobacco growing area during July and early August, yields and quality improved from last year's drought-stressed crop. Overall auction prices are averaging about 1 percent more than a year ago, despite price supports averaging the same as in 1983. Last year, prices declined 0.3 percent, compared with a 7-percent rise in 1982.

Prices are higher because the quality is better. Overall demand for tobacco has been weakened by reduced cigarette consumption, resulting from hikes in Federal and State excise taxes.

The 1984 marketing season began 2 days earlier than last year when the season was delayed to implement new legislation. The Georgia-Florida market opened July 25, and others followed in successive weeks. Even though the market opening was about 10 days later than usual, it was still ahead of crop maturation. During the early weeks, sales opportunities (USDA- sanctioned schedules) were not fully used, because harvest had progressed more slowly than usual and growers were slow in taking tobacco to market because of uncertainty about commercial demand for this year's crop.

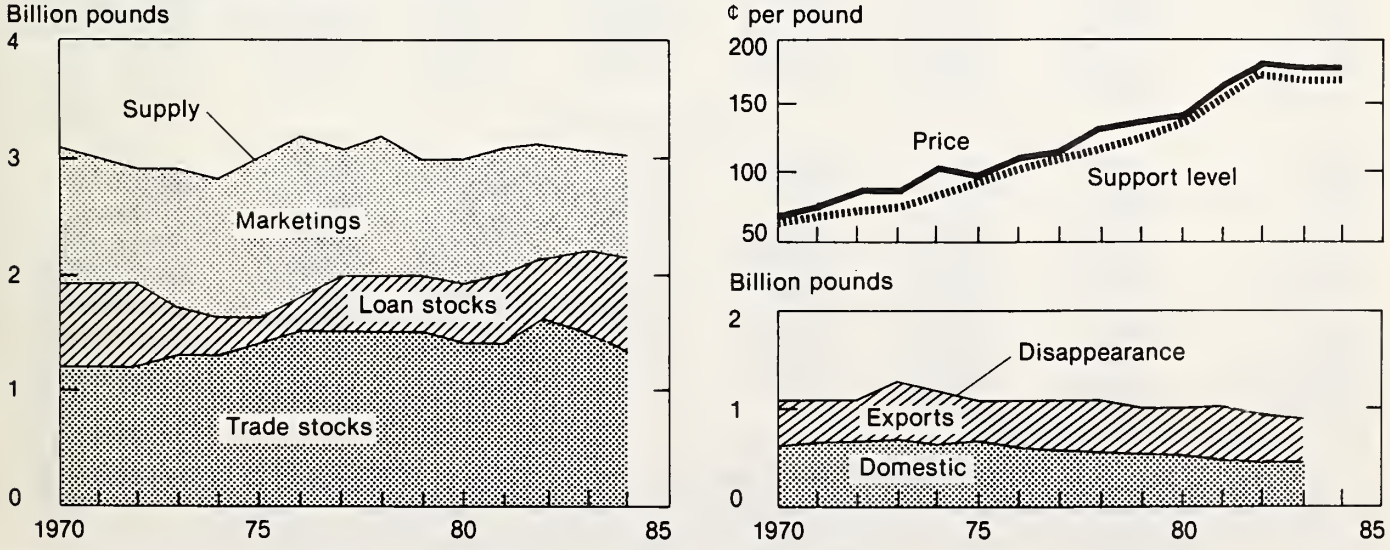
This is the first year since 1977 that USDA's "four-leaf" program has not been available to growers. The program allowed growers to plant up to 10-percent additional acreage, provided they left the four bottom leaves in the field. The program was dropped because it had been effective in reducing Stabilization stocks of priming grades to less burdensome levels. So far this year, price-support loan receipts have been the lowest in the last 3 years, averaging 15 percent of sales, compared with 17 percent a year earlier.

At auctions through September 14, flue-cured tobacco averaged $1.78 a pound or about 2 cents above the same period last season (table 14). Most grade averages were higher. By September 14, about 55 percent of the crop had been sold, about the same share as a year earlier.

Loan Receipts Below 1982 And 1983's High Levels

The price support for the 1984 flue-cured crop averaged $1.699 a pound. The outturn is below likely disappearance, but supplies are large and demand is being held

Flue-Cured Tobacco: Supply, Price, Use



1983 subject to revision. Trade stocks include manufacturers' and dealers'. Crop year beginning July 1. 1984 forecast.

down by reduced cigarette consumption. Still, with more leaf graded fine, good, and fair, loan receipts through September 14 were 80 million pounds—about 15 percent of marketings. In a comparable period of 1983, 17 percent went under loan.

To receive price support, flue-cured growers must certify that pesticides used on tobacco have been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and that the products have been used in accordance with label directions. They must also certify in writing that any tobacco they deliver to market contains no concealed foreign material or tobacco of inferior grade, quality, and condition, and must designate one or more warehouses within 100 miles of their county seat for selling their crop.

Under quota legislation, growers receive price support on marketings up to 110 percent of their farm poundage quota. Marketings above the poundage quota are deducted from the following year's quota. For marketings above 110 percent, growers must pay a penalty of 133.4 cents a pound (75 percent of the average market price for the preceding year).

Indications are that 1984 production will be about 3 percent above the effective quota. Marketings have exceeded the quota in only 3 of the last 10 years (table 15).

Some growers may have tobacco in excess of their allowable 110 percent. Leasing is not authorized during the marketing season, so such tobacco will have to be carried over on farms, because Stabilization or other firms have no provisions for receiving or processing this tobacco.

Disappearance Lower

Last year, disappearance of flue-cured tobacco totaled 894 million pounds, about 4 percent below the previous year (table 16). Both domestic use and exports declined. The 8-percent decline in domestic disappearance reflects lower production of cigarettes and greater use of imported tobacco. Because consumption of cigarettes is declining, domestic disappearance during 1984/85 may continue to drop.

Flue-cured exports declined last year because consumption of cigarettes is falling in major developed countries—traditional markets for U.S. leaf. Also, general economic activity overseas, though improving, still remains depressed, and high interest rates continue. The value of the U.S. dollar remains strong relative to a number of currencies, further adding to foreign buyers' costs. Among leading importers, Japan, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, and Belgium took less last season,

Table 15--Flue-cured and burley tobacco: Marketing quota and marketings, 1974-84

Year	Quota		Marketings				
	Basic	Effective	Actual	Over-quota	Under-quota	Effective underquota 1/	Net carryover 2/
			Million pounds				
			Flue-cured, types 11-14				
1974	1,296.6	1,337.1	1,245.3	50.0	138.9	132.4	82.5
1975	1,491.4	1,572.3	1,414.6	50.9	203.2	192.3	141.0
1976	1,268.1	1,409.1	1,316.0	49.4	139.9	130.2	80.8
1977	1,116.5	1,197.3	1,124.2	42.6	115.2	106.9	64.3
1978	1,117.2	1,181.5	1,205.9	65.6	43.9	41.8	-26.4
1979	1,094.9	1,068.5	973.8	24.8	118.8	117.0	92.2
1980	1,094.4	1,186.5	1,086.1	36.0	137.9	135.1	99.1
1981	1,012.9	1,111.4	1,144.3	64.9	31.3	29.2	-35.6
1982	1,013.0	976.8	993.8	54.4	37.5	30.6	-23.8
1983 3/	910.5	886.7	854.8	31.2	67.1	65.6	34.4
1984 4/	804.3	831.7					
			Burley, type 31				
1974	606.5	706.8	610.4	23.0	118.9	104.0	81.0
1975	669.5	750.4	639.9	21.8	127.5	113.4	91.6
1976	634.8	726.4	663.6	33.1	96.2	82.3	49.2
1977	636.2	683.4	612.6	27.2	99.0	80.8	53.6
1978	614.2	667.8	614.2	31.5	88.2	67.6	36.1
1979	614.2	647.8	472.2	12.2	188.6	168.8	155.2
1980	614.4	768.9	557.5	11.6	224.3	200.1	181.8
1981	660.1	841.9	725.6	25.2	143.0	129.4	104.1
1982	680.3	777.8	776.7	46.8	50.9	41.2	-3.5
1983 3/	646.6	641.0	526.7	13.7	132.4	127.6	113.9
1984 4/	581.8	697.0					

1/ Underquota marketings less ineligible carryover. 2/ Effective underquota marketings less overquota marketings. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from records and reports of Price Support and Loan Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 16--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14, and burley tobacco, type 31: Acreage, yields, production, carryover, supply, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations, 1974-84 (farm-sales weight)

Marketing Year 1/	Acreage Harvested	Yield per acre	Marketings 2/	Beginning stocks 1/			Total supply
				Manufacturers and others	Under loan	Total	
	Thousand acres	Pounds	-- Million pounds--				
			Flue-cured, types 11-14				
1974	616.3	2,014	1,245.1	1,330.6	276.7	1,607.3	2,852.4
1975	717.2	1,973	1,414.7	1,471.9	179.9	1,651.8	3,066.5
1976	666.6	1,974	1,316.0	3/ 1,539.1	359.2	3/ 1,898.3	3,214.3
1977	589.3	1,917	1,124.2	1,517.6	556.9	4/ 2,075.0	3,199.2
1978	602.1	2,046	1,205.9	1,517.9	534.0	4/ 2,051.9	3,257.8
1979	502.8	1,881	945.8	1,510.8	564.0	2,074.8	3,020.6
1980	555.1	1,957	1,086.1	1,411.0	554.4	1,965.4	3,051.5
1981	540.6	2,164	1,144.3	1,416.8	595.8	2,012.6	3,156.9
1982	472.3	2,131	993.8	1,626.4	518.7	2,145.1	3,138.9
1983	409.8	2,004	854.8	1,516.3	688.4	2,204.7	3,059.5
1984 5/	395.0	2,168	856.3	1,367.8	797.5	2,165.3	3,021.6
			Burley, type 31				
1974	260.7	2,350	610.4	931.5	139.2	1,070.7	1,681.1
1975	282.2	2,265	638.3	1,082.4	12.0	1,094.4	1,732.7
1976	285.8	2,376	663.8	3/ 1,115.3	44.8	3/ 1,160.1	1,823.7
1977	268.6	2,298	612.5	1,162.3	54.9	4/ 1,217.2	1,829.7
1978	261.4	2,396	617.6	1,087.0	113.5	4/ 1,218.4	1,836.0
1979	238.1	1,873	445.8	1,056.3	155.4	1,211.7	1,657.5
1980	276.6	2,027	557.5	959.5	66.3	1,025.8	1,583.3
1981	331.8	2,199	725.6	1,000.2	0	1,000.2	1,725.8
1982	346.2	2,374	776.7	1,120.2	.7	1,120.9	1,897.6
1983	292.6	1,645	526.7	1,092.6	226.1	1,318.7	1,845.4
1984 5/	317.8	2,297	729.9	910.4	420.0	1,330.4	2,060.3

Marketing Year 1/	Disappearance			Average price per pound	Price support level	Placed under loan	
	Total	Domestic	Exports			Quantity	Percentage of crop
	---Million pounds---			--- Cents ---		--Million pounds--	Percent
			Flue-cured, types 11-14				
1974	1,200.6	652.3	548.3	105.0	83.3	23.0	1.9
1975	1,193.1	670.6	522.5	99.8	93.2	259.0	18.4
1976	1,148.2	634.0	514.2	110.4	106.0	277.3	21.0
1977	1,147.3	608.2	539.1	117.6	113.8	195.6	17.3
1978	1,182.8	584.1	598.7	135.0	121.0	64.1	5.3
1979	1,083.2	563.2	520.0	140.0	129.3	72.0	7.4
1980	1,038.5	529.6	508.9	144.5	141.5	137.2	12.6
1981	1,011.7	488.8	522.9	166.4	158.7	105.9	9.3
1982	934.5	478.8	455.9	178.5	169.9	259.9	26.3
1983	894.2	441.7	452.5	177.9	169.9	6/ 194.8	6/ 22.9
1984					169.9		
			Burley, type 31				
1974	586.7	518.8	67.9	113.7	85.8	2.8	.4
1975	602.5	510.1	92.4	105.5	96.1	50.7	7.9
1976	606.3	489.6	116.8	114.2	109.3	46.6	7.0
1977	611.3	494.8	116.5	120.0	117.3	57.0	9.2
1978	624.3	502.8	121.4	131.2	124.7	67.7	10.8
1979	631.8	498.5	133.3	145.2	133.3	7.3	1.5
1980	583.1	477.6	105.5	165.9	145.9	.0	.0
1981	604.9	463.9	141.0	180.7	163.6	.8	.1
1982	578.9	444.1	134.8	181.0	175.1	269.2	35.0
1983	7/ 515.0	7/ 410.0	7/ 105.0	177.3	175.1	255.6	8/ 48.5
1984					175.1		

1/ July 1 for flue-cured; October 1 for burley. 2/ Actual marketings in the marketing year. For 1983, includes estimated production and carryover from 1982. 3/ Adjusted for change in conversion factor January 1, 1977. 4/ Stocks revision January 1, 1979 report. 5/ September 1, crop estimate. Derived from State Crop Reporting Service estimates with State Funds. 6/ Includes 163.1 million pounds from the 1983 crop and 31.7 million from the 1982 crop held by the Stabilization Cooperative and offered for sale in the 1983 marketing year. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Percentage based on total burley marketings in 1983/84.

Table 17--U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types, to principal importing countries, crop years 1981/82-1983/84 1/

(Declared weight)

Importing country	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
	Million pounds		
	Flue-cured, types 11-14		
United Kingdom	27.5	21.1	27.7
West Germany	44.1	39.4	32.7
Japan	68.2	66.0	64.4
Netherlands	15.8	8.9	10.2
Thailand	18.9	6.7	9.8
Australia	8.3	7.9	7.6
Italy	15.3	18.8	15.1
Sweden	4.0	4.4	5.3
Norway	2.6	3.2	3.3
Finland	6.0	4.2	4.7
Denmark	7.9	9.5	8.7
Ireland	4.3	1.5	2.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.9	10.2	4.5
Switzerland	6.9	10.4	3.6
Republic of Korea	10.9	0	0
Philippines	5.1	7.0	2.9
Spain	28.0	27.8	41.6
Malaysia	8.2	7.2	6.3
Taiwan	22.0	17.0	22.1
Egypt	13.5	5.4	12.1
Other countries	48.1	44.4	33.4
Total	369.0	320.9	318.9
	Burley, type 31		
Italy	11.6	14.9	11.7
Sweden	1.0	1.4	3.5
Denmark	1.5	2.2	1.5
Netherlands	.6	.8	.5
Japan	17.3	18.4	18.6
West Germany	17.1	12.6	8.6
Switzerland	8.6	9.1	4.0
United Kingdom	1.7	.1	.1
Thailand	8.7	2.5	4.7
Philippines	5.9	5.0	1.6
Other countries	26.2	14.6	11.7
Total	100.3	81.5	66.5
	Maryland, type 32		
Belgium-Luxembourg	.6	.7	.2
West Germany	.5	1.4	.5
Switzerland	3.8	3.1	.9
Other countries	1.1	1.7	1.3
Total	6.1	6.9	2.9
	Ky.-Tenn. fire cured, types 22-23		
Sweden	.4	.6	.7
Netherlands	10.3	9.7	11.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	.6	.6	.2
France	.8	1.3	.6
Switzerland	.4	.3	.5
Other countries	3.6	3.5	2.2
Total	16.1	16.2	15.5
	Stems, trimmings, and scrap 2/		
Sweden	1.7	1.9	2.7
Denmark	5.7	5.8	3.6
United Kingdom	5.0	6.9	5.0
West Germany	9.8	7.7	7.9
Japan	27.5	27.4	16.9
Other countries	26.7	22.3	37.5
Total	76.4	72.1	73.6

Importing country	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 2/
	Thousand pounds		
	Va. fire & sun-cured, types 21 & 37		
Switzerland	66	0	0
Norway	1,093	322	798
Sweden	187	337	300
West Germany	375	198	40
Other countries	527	304	432
Total	2,249	1,162	1,570
	One Sucker, type 35		
Bahamas	0	0	13
Zaire	0	0	0
Other countries	126	84	12
Total	126	84	25
	Green River, type 36		
United Kingdom	7	42	6
Benin (Dahomey)	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0
Other countries	0	22	3
Total	7	64	9
	Cigar filler, types 41-44		
Canada	0	0	0
France	13	37	0
Other countries	174	165	233
Total	187	202	233
	Binder, types 51-55		
Dominican Republic	0	57	2
Switzerland	0	0	0
Canada	77	57	80
Other countries	9	7	47
Total	86	121	129
	Cigar wrapper, types 61-62		
United Kingdom	161	0	0
West Germany	0	11	60
Canada	46	42	14
Dominican Republic	829	328	984
Netherlands	320	366	593
Other countries	42	123	90
Total	1,398	880	1,741
	Black Fat		
Benin (Dahomey)	1,722	601	985
Cameroon	0	0	0
Niger	542	0	304
Nigeria	146	0	518
Togo	132	0	203
Other countries	225	95	863
Total	2,767	696	2,873

1/ July-June crop year for flue-cured and cigar wrapper; October-September crop year for all other types. 2/ Subject to revision.

Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

whereas the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Thailand, and Spain took more (table 17 and 18).

For 1984, exports to most destinations may rise because of this year's better quality crop and the rebuilding of stocks of U.S.-produced tobacco by several countries. However, a shift by some overseas manufacturers to such suppliers as Zimbabwe and Malawi will likely hold exports below 1980 and 1981 levels.

Supplies Decline

Even though the 1984 crop about equals last year's marketings, the smaller carryover drops flue-cured supplies for 1984/85 about 1 percent below last season. Flue-cured acreage for harvest is down 4 percent from a year ago, but the national yield is estimated 8 percent higher.

Higher yields are forecast for all belts, but the largest increases are indicated for the old and middle belts of North Carolina and Virginia and for the eastern North Carolina belt. The flue-cured States' forecast for flue-cured production was 856 million pounds, 4 percent above 1983. Output is up in the old and middle belts of North Carolina and Virginia and for the eastern North Carolina belt, but down in the North Carolina border and South Carolina belt and the Georgia-Florida belt.

The flue-cured carryover on July 1, 1984, totaled 2.17 billion pounds, 2 percent below a year earlier. The supply—indicated production plus carryover—is about 3.4 times prospective use, or well above the desired ratio of 2.4, based on the legislative formula. However, marketings this year will likely fall short of use, so the carryover next July 1 may decline.

Despite the relatively high stocks-use ratio, purchases by domestic manufacturers may increase in the second half of the auction season because of the Stabilization purchase incentive plan. By September 1, uncommitted loan stocks of 1976-83 flue-cured tobacco—a component of carryover and supply estimates—were reported at 745 million pounds, up 149 million from a year ago. The old stocks, plus the loan volume from this year's crop, mean unsold loan stocks could exceed the 770 million pounds of last January 1.

Table 18--U.S. flue-cured tobacco exports: Percentage stemmed form of total, 1976-84

Year ending June 30	(unstemmed equivalent basis)		
	Destination		
	United Kingdom	Other countries	All countries
	Percent		
1976	99.4	66.1	71.3
1977	99.0	65.3	69.8
1978	94.7	68.7	73.0
1979	87.6	70.7	74.6
1980	93.4	79.2	80.4
1981	95.5	85.4	86.3
1982	91.7	87.8	88.1
1983	96.9	88.5	89.1
1984	98.1	1/ 87.6	88.6

1/ Federal Republic of Germany was 78.5 percent.

Burley

Burley tobacco (type 31) goes chiefly for cigarettes. In the marketing year ending September 30, about 75 percent is going for U.S. cigarettes, while exports will take about one-fifth, and other products will use the rest. Both domestic use and exports are down this season.

Table 19—Lease and transfer of allotments and quotas, 1975-84

Year	Flue-cured		Burley
	Thousand acres	Million pounds	Million pounds
1975	251.4	474.8	99.6
1976	246.7	464.3	113.6
1977	241.6	448.8	124.2
1978	245.8	464.4	142.8
1979	267.7	477.3	130.1
1980	279.2	499.9	140.3
1981	250.8	475.7	185.9
1982	240.5	464.5	185.0
1983	154.3	329.2	165.0
1984 1/	138.7	276.4	139.6

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from records of Price Support and Loan Division, ASCS.

Table 20-Burley marketing quota, Kentucky, Tennessee, other States, 1982-84

State	Carryover (net)	Basic quota	Effective quota
	Million pounds		
1982			
Kentucky	33.3	454.8	488.1
Tennessee	32.7	124.8	157.5
Other States	31.6	100.7	132.3
1983			
Kentucky	-25.2	432.4	407.2
Tennessee	10.2	118.6	128.8
Other States	9.4	95.6	105.0
1984			
Kentucky	70.9	389.1	460.0
Tennessee	26.3	106.7	133.0
Other States	16.7	86.0	104.0

Compiled from records and reports of Price Support and Loan Division, ASCS.

Disappearance Is Smaller

Domestic use of burley tobacco for the year ending September 30 will likely fall below the 444 million pounds used in 1982/83 (table 16). Together with probable 20 to 25 percent lower exports, total disappearance is expected to drop about 11 percent from last season's 579 million pounds. Therefore, the carryover may rise despite 1983's drought-reduced crop.

Disappearance during the first 9 months of the marketing year was 400 million pounds, down 11 percent from a year earlier. Domestic use totaled 303 million pounds, down 31 million from a year earlier. Cigarette output dropped 1.5 percent during that period, and cigarette tobacco imports gained, so the proportion of foreign leaf in cigarettes rose.

For the first 9 months, burley exports totaled 96 million pounds, 15 percent below a year earlier. Italy, West Germany, Switzerland, the Philippines, Belgium, and Denmark took less, but Japan and Thailand took more.

World burley production declined 15 percent last year because of the large drop in U.S. production. In fact, production in the rest of the world rose 11 percent. A large increase occurred in Malawi, with smaller hikes in Brazil, Korea, and Thailand. This year, world production is estimated to rise 12 percent, but foreign production is

Table 21--Burley tobacco: Percentage of selected groups, quality, and color categories of total, 1974-83

Crop year	Mixed group	1, 2, 3, quality	Tan color
		Percent	
1974	31.4	40.0	54.7
1975	20.6	34.6	55.9
1976	14.7	45.8	55.8
1977	13.2	31.8	42.1
1978	9.1	37.7	49.5
1979	11.4	33.1	50.9
1980	20.0	26.6	53.3
1981	29.1	24.4	48.2
1982	20.2	22.4	36.0
1983	6.7	13.3	37.4

Compiled from reports of Tobacco Division, AMS.

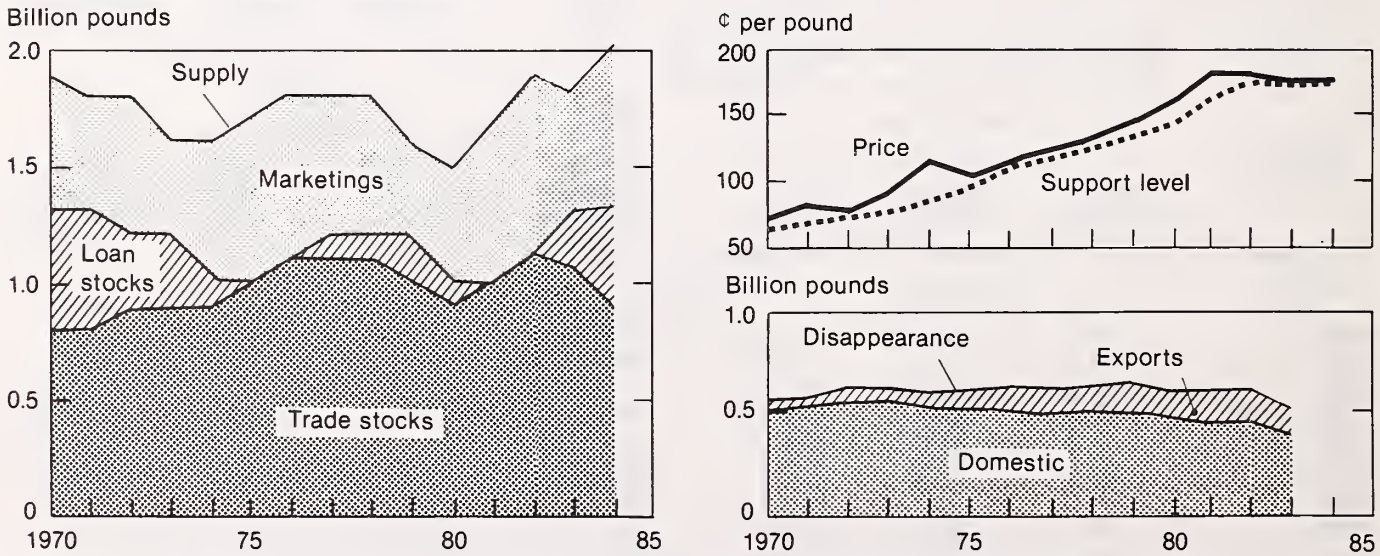
Table 22--Tobacco loan stocks, 1982-84 (Farm-sales weight)

Type	End of August		
	1982	1983	1984 1/
	Million pounds		
Flue-cured, 11-14	606.6	676.2	796.5
Burley, 31	.8	269.8	451.3
Virginia, 21	2.3	2.4	2.4
Kentucky-Tennessee, 22-23	9.7	7.4	4.2
Kentucky-Tennessee, 35-36	8.4	13.7	10.2
Ohio, 42-44	.2	1.7	2.4
Puerto Rican, 46	7.0	6.1	6.7
Connecticut Valley, 51-52	2.1	2.8	3.8
Wisconsin, 54	1.4	2.1	2.1
Wisconsin, 55	4.2	6.7	7.7
Total	642.7	988.9	1,287.3
Uncommitted			
Flue-cured, 11-14	419.9	596.1	2/ 744.5
Burley, 31	.8	140.0	2/ 376.0

1/ July 31. 2/ August 31.

Compiled from records of Producer Association Division, ASCS.

Burley Tobacco: Supply, Price, Use



1983 subject to revision. Trade stocks include manufacturers' and dealers.' Crop year beginning October 1. 1984 forecast.

expected to decline 4 percent. Malawi, Korea, and Thailand will likely produce smaller crops.

Supplies To Rise Because of Large Crop

The September States' estimates of the 1984 U.S. burley crop was 729 million pounds, 52 percent larger than 1983's drought-reduced crop. This season, the effective quota is larger, and both acreage and yields are up. Rainfall in July and August ranged from ample to excessive in most of the burley belt.

Despite a smaller carryin, the burley supply for 1984/85 is about 12 percent above last year because of sharply higher production in 1984. The prospective supply is about 4 times probable disappearance and is much above the desired ratio, which is based on the legislative formula of supply representing 2.6 years' disappearance.

U.S. auction sales usually begin in late November. The 1983 crop sold for $1.77 a pound, about 4 cents a pound lower than the year before. Price supports for 1984 will average $1.75 a pound, the same as in 1983. Growers will be required to contribute 9 cents a pound to the no-net-cost account for all marketings in 1984/85, up from 5 cents in 1983/84. For 1984/85, USDA will provide official grading for burley tied in hands, for untied burley packed straight in bales, and for tobacco placed in burlap sheets and offered for sale at auctions.

Southern Maryland

Southern Maryland tobacco (type 32), a light air-cured tobacco, goes almost entirely into cigarette production. From one-fourth to one-third of the crop is exported.

Disappearance of Maryland tobacco during October 1983-June 1984 totaled 26 million pounds—3 million below a year earlier. Domestic use was up a little, but exports were down sharply. Prices for the 1983 crop were sharply lower because of poor quality and the large supplies of both Maryland and burley tobacco. By next January 1, the carryover may increase from this year's 40 million pounds.

Exports of Maryland tobacco were down sharply the first 9 months of this marketing year, to 3-1/2 million pounds. Sales to Switzerland, the major destination, were off sharply. Sales to West Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands were also lower. Egypt and Israel took more.

The crop is estimated at 42 million pounds, 4 million above 1983. Production in both Maryland and Pennsylvania is expected to rise. With the larger 1984 crop, the supply will rise about 10 million pounds.

The 1981 Farm Act provides prohibitive penalties for growing and marketing Maryland tobacco in quota areas. However, quotas are not applicable to Pennsylvania seedleaf tobacco, so with that type's low prices some growers are changing to Maryland production.

Fire-Cured

Fire-cured tobacco is used for making snuff, plug and twist chewing tobacco, cigars, and smoking tobacco. More than half the crop is usually exported. Prices and production have varied widely over the last 10 years.

Disappearance Lower

Disappearance of fire-cured tobacco (types 21-23) during the first 9 months of the 1983/84 marketing year (beginning October 1, 1983) was 32 million pounds, 4 million below a year earlier. Domestic use was down, but exports were about the same. Yet during October 1983-June 1984, the output of snuff—the major domestic use of fire-cured—was up.

Table 23—Southern Maryland tobacco, type 32: Acreage, yield, production, carryover, supply, disappearance, season average price, 1975-84 (farm-sales weight)

Marketing Year 1/	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Supply: Production	Supply: Stocks following Jan. 1	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Total	Disappearance: Domestic	Disappearance: Exports	Average price per pound to growers
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Million pounds						Cents
1975 2/	23.0	955	22.0	53.6	75.6	35.7	26.0	9.7	107.5
1976 2/	25.0	1,205	30.1	41.9	72.0	29.9	17.4	12.5	110.0
1977 2/	25.0	1,230	30.8	45.3	76.1	29.0	19.6	9.4	115.1
1978 2/	24.0	1,275	30.6	41.9	72.5	31.1	21.1	10.1	123.1
1979 2/	19.5	1,130	22.0	41.3	63.4	33.6	23.6	10.0	139.7
1980 2/	24.0	1,091	26.2	32.6	58.8	27.3	18.6	8.7	167.9
1981 2/	36.2	1,281	46.4	37.0	83.4	36.0	27.9	8.1	157.3
1982 2/	29.3	1,433	42.0	40.7	82.7	38.9	26.0	12.9	148.0
1983 2/	31.3	1,196	37.4	40.1	77.5	3/ 32.0	3/ 27.5	3/ 4.5	110.1
1984 4/	28.3	1,470	41.6	46.0	87.6				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Includes sales and certification. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Estimated carryover; September 1, crop estimate. Economic Research Service estimates derived from Crop Reporting Service Maryland and Pennsylvania State estimates.

Table 24--Fire-cured tobacco, Kentucky-Tennessee types 22-23, and Virginia fire-cured type 21: Acreage, yield, production, carryover, supply, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations, 1975-84 (farm-sales weight)

Mkt. Yr. begin. Oct. 1	Acre. harvested	Yield per acre	Prod.	Beginning stocks: Mfrs. & other	Beginning stocks: Under loan	Beginning stocks: Total	Total supply
	Thousand acres	Pounds		Million pounds			
				Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22-23			
1975	18.4	1,772	32.6	40.5	.1	40.7	73.3
1976	21.2	1,567	33.2	42.6	1/	42.6	75.8
1977	25.6	1,767	45.2	41.2	1/	41.2	86.4
1978	27.1	1,898	51.4	50.0	1.0	51.0	102.4
1979	22.1	1,791	39.6	54.0	11.1	65.1	104.7
1980	19.4	1,680	32.6	48.9	19.1	68.0	100.6
1981	20.6	1,578	32.4	48.4	14.7	63.1	95.5
1982	23.5	2,030	47.7	54.5	8.0	62.5	110.2
1983	21.5	1,511	32.5	62.3	6.4	68.7	101.2
1984 2/	22.8	2,022	46.1			65.2	111.3
				Virginia fire-cured, type 21			
1975	5.0	975	4.9	7.1	.3	7.3	12.2
1976	5.3	1,000	5.3	7.4	1/	7.4	12.7
1977	7.2	1,000	7.2	7.0	1/	6.7	13.9
1978	6.1	1,120	6.8	7.9	.8	8.7	15.5
1979	4.8	1,135	5.4	8.2	2.7	10.9	16.3
1980	3.9	935	3.6	6.0	3.3	9.3	12.9
1981	4.1	1,265	5.2	5.7	2.6	8.3	13.5
1982	4.8	1,150	5.5	6.7	2.3	9.0	14.5
1983	4.7	985	4.6	7.9	2.4	10.3	14.9
1984 2/	4.5	1,289	5.8			8.9	14.7

	Disappearance: Total	Disappearance: Domestic	Disappearance: Exports	Aver. price per lb.	Price support level	Placed under loan: Quantity	Placed under loan: % of crop
	Million pounds			Cents		Million pounds	Percent
				Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22-23			
1975	30.7	12.2	18.5	104.7	65.2	.1	.4
1976	34.6	11.2	23.4	142.4	74.1	1/	—
1977	35.4	17.4	18.0	132.3	79.5	1.1	2.4
1978	37.3	15.1	22.2	112.5	84.6	11.3	22.2
1979	36.7	18.0	18.7	115.2	90.3	11.4	28.8
1980	37.5	19.7	17.8	121.9	98.9	2.1	6.4
1981	33.0	14.5	18.5	161.1	111.0	1.1	2.8
1982	41.5	20.9	20.6	156.0	123.0	4.4	9.2
1983	3/ 36.0	3/ 16.0	3/ 20.0	181.7	123.0	2.0	6.0
1984					123.0		
				Virginia fire-cured, type 21			
1975	4.8	1.4	3.4	93.0	65.2	1/	.9
1976	6.1	4/ 2.0	4.1	118.0	74.1	.1	1.5
1977	5.2	2.8	2.4	96.2	79.5	1.0	14.4
1978	4.6	1.0	3.6	94.5	84.6	1.8	26.2
1979	7.0	3.2	3.8	107.9	90.3	.9	16.3
1980	4.6	2.6	2.0	128.1	98.9	.3	7.2
1981	4.5	1.8	2.7	131.7	111.0	.3	5.9
1982	4.2	2.7	1.5	117.6	118.8	.4	8.1
1983	3/ 6.0	3/ 4.0	3/ 2.0	126.8	118.8	.4	8.6
1984					118.8		

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Estimated carryover; September 1, crop estimate. Economic Research Service estimates based on Crop Reporting Service State estimates and estimates by type within States with State funds when available. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Includes 400,000 pounds fire loss, December 1976.

Estimated disappearance for the year is 42 million pounds, 4 million below last season, but still above output. The carryover will probably decline about 5 million pounds from last year (table 24).
Compared with last season, exports of fire-cured tobacco for the season now ending are expected to change little. Exports of 16.8 million pounds of Kentucky-Tennessee types during the first 9 months were about 0.4 million lower than a year earlier. Virginia fire-cured exports, at 1.7 million pounds, were also 0.4 million lower.

Based on State estimates, 1984 fire-cured production is expected to total about 52 million pounds, 40 percent above last year's crop. Both acreage and yields are up. Total supplies are expected to increase from this year's 116 million pounds—about 2.75 times disappearance.

Dark Air-Cured

Dark air-cured tobacco (types 35-37) is used in plug and twist chewing tobacco, snuff, and to some extent for smoking tobacco and cigars. Production and use have declined by more than half over the last two decades. Exports normally account for about one-sixth of annual disappearance.

Use Down

Disappearance of dark air-cured tobacco during the first 9 months was 10.3 million pounds, about 2 million below a year earlier. Exports increased, but domestic use declined because the output of chewing and smoking tobacco declined. Because of a smaller crop, last season's prices rose from 1982/83.

For the year, total disappearance may drop a little from last year's 16 million pounds. This would mean a carryover of 43 million pounds, about 0.3 million above last October (table 25).

Supplies To Rise

Based on State estimates, this year's dark air-cured crop may total 18.2 million pounds, 24 percent above last year. Anticipated yields are higher, and acreage is estimated to be 3 percent larger. Despite a carryover that is only a little higher, the larger crop will result in 1984/85 supplies about 4 million pounds higher than last year's 59 million. Supplies represent about 3.8 times the past season's use—higher than desirable.

Cigar Tobacco

Cigar leaf tobaccos (types 41-62) are classified according to their traditional use—filler, binder, and wrapper. However, loose leaf chewing tobacco now takes most of the filler and binder. Most cigar wrapper is exported, but exports of binder and filler are negligible.

U.S. cigar output declined last year for the second consecutive year. Output may rise slightly this year.

Imports of cigar scrap and wrapper increased. The Philippines and countries in Central and South America are the chief foreign suppliers of cigar tobacco. About 125 million pounds of leaf are used annually for cigars and loose leaf chewing tobacco. Imports account for nearly 65 percent of the tobacco in these products.

Filler Disappearance Rises

For the first 9 months of 1983/84, disappearance of U.S. cigar filler tobacco (types 41-46) was 19 million pounds, 1 million above a year earlier. Over the same period, production of loose leaf chewing tobacco declined, but cigar output rose. For 1983/84, filler disappearance will likely rise about 2 million pounds from a year earlier (table 26).

During October 1983-June 1984, U.S. manufacturers used 56 million pounds of foreign cigar tobacco, 5 million above a year earlier. U.S. stocks of foreign-grown cigar leaf on July 1 totaled 87 million pounds, 1 million below a year earlier.

Cigar Binder Disappearance Declines

Cigar binder disappearance during the first 9 months was 16 million pounds, 1 million below a year earlier. For Wisconsin binder, loose leaf chewing tobacco remains the major outlet. Output over the last 9 months was down 1 percent from a year earlier.

Disappearance of Connecticut Valley binder for 1983/84 is expected to change little. The carryover will likely total about 6.5 million pounds, 0.7 million lower than a year earlier. With relatively stable or increased demand for higher priced cigars expected next year, a further stock decrease is in prospect.

Disappearance of Wisconsin tobacco may decline from 1982/83. Yet disappearance will likely exceed last year's production, so carryover stocks will probably decline from last year's 60 million pounds.

Cigar Wrapper Disappearance Down

Disappearance of shade-grown cigar wrapper (types 61-62) in the year ending June 30 fell to 1.4 million pounds, 2 million below a year earlier. Use is off because some manufacturers are shifting further to homogenized leaf. Production in the Connecticut Valley appears to be increasing a little, although it will still be less than one-half that of 1977-81. Much of the Connecticut Valley crop goes overseas for processing, either to foreign buyers or to U.S. firms' subsidiaries in the Dominican Republic.

U.S. and Puerto Rican Supplies Down

Supplies of U.S. and Puerto Rican cigar tobacco will fall from 1983/84. Even though the prospective crop is larger, the carryover will decline. Filler and binder supplies are down, while wrapper supplies are up. By early September, unsold loan stocks were 20 million pounds, packed weight, about 1-1/2 million more than last year.

Filler: As of September 1, State tobacco estimates indicate the Pennsylvania filler crop was 15.5 million pounds, about 1 million above 1983. The new crop plus carryover will provide a supply that is 6.5 million pounds lower than last season.

The output of Ohio filler is higher. As of September 1, State estimates indicate the Ohio filler crop was 2.2 mil-

Table 25--Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36, and sun-cured tobacco type 37: Acreage, yield, production, carryover, supply, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations, 1975-84 (farm-sales weight)

Marketing yr. begin. Oct. 1	Acre. harvested	Yield per acre	Prod.	Beginning stocks: Mfrs. & other	Beginning stocks: Under loan	Beginning stocks: Total	Total supply
	Thousand acres	Pounds		- - - -Million pounds- - - -			
			Dark air-cured, types 35-36				
1975	8.0	1,750	14.0	32.7	1/	32.9	46.9
1976	9.3	1,660	15.1	28.2	--	28.2	43.3
1977	11.2	1,809	20.4	26.1	--	26.1	46.5
1978	11.2	1,969	22.2	30.4	1/	30.4	52.6
1979	9.7	1,665	16.1	30.0	4.1	34.1	50.2
1980	9.3	1,745	16.2	28.6	5.6	34.2	50.4
1981	9.7	1,614	15.7	29.6	6.8	36.4	52.1
1982	10.2	1,951	19.9	29.8	8.1	37.9	57.8
1983	8.7	1,643	14.3	29.2	13.1	42.3	56.6
1984 2/	9.0	1,956	17.6			42.6	60.2
			Sun-cured, type 37				
1975	.7	930	.7	2.3	0	2.3	3.0
1976	.7	1,115	.8	2.1	0	2.1	2.9
1977	.8	1,030	.8	1.8	0	1.8	2.6
1978	.7	1,205	.9	1.8	0	1.8	2.7
1979	.5	1,055	.6	2.2	0	2.2	2.8
1980	.4	1,010	.4	2.0	0	2.0	2.4
1981	.5	1,320	.7	1.6	0	1.6	2.3
1982	.6	1,290	.7	1.6	0	1.6	2.3
1983	.5	780	.4	1.5	0	1.5	1.9
1984 2/	.4	1,250	.6	1.4	0	1.4	2.0

	Disappearance: Total	Disappearance: Domestic	Disappearance: Exports	Aver. price per pound	Price support level	Placed under loan: Quantity	Placed under loan: Percent of crop
	- - - Million pounds - - -			Cents		Million pounds	Percent
				Dark air-cured, types 35-36			
1975	18.7	16.1	2.6	89.8	58.0	.1	.5
1976	17.2	15.1	2.1	116.6	65.9	1/	—
1977	16.1	13.6	2.4	117.7	70.7	1/	—
1978	18.4	15.7	2.7	99.1	75.2	4.3	19.7
1979	16.0	14.2	1.8	111.7	80.4	2.2	13.7
1980	14.0	12.0	2.0	126.5	88.0	1.4	8.6
1981	14.2	12.3	1.9	133.0	98.7	1.5	9.6
1982	15.5	14.7	.8	122.9	105.7	5.7	28.8
1983	3/ 14.0	3/ 11.5	3/ 2.5	151.3	105.7	1.2	8.6
1984					105.7		
				Sun-cured, type 37			
1975	.9	.7	.2	85.5	58.9	0	—
1976	1.1	.9	.2	105.0	65.9	0	—
1977	.8	.6	.1	100.0	70.7	4/ 13	1.6
1978	.5	.3	.2	88.8	75.2	4/ 109	12.4
1979	.8	.6	.2	90.8	80.4	4/ 30	5.2
1980	.8	.7	.1	127.1	88.0	0	0
1981	.7	.6	.1	131.7	98.7	4/ 4	.7
1982	.8	.7	.1	106.4	109.4	4/ 69	9.4
1983	.5	.4	.1	132.4	109.4	4/ 1	.3
1984					109.4		

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Estimated; September 1, crop estimate. Economic Research Service estimates based on Crop Reporting Service State estimates and estimates by type within State with State funds when available. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Quantity placed under loan in thousands of pounds.

lion pounds, about 300,000 above last season's outturn. Production and carryover will provide a total 1984/85 supply greater than last year.

The carryover of Puerto Rican filler may decline a little from October 1, 1983. Supplies this year may drop a little from last season's 7.6 million pounds.

Binder: Cigar binder acreage in the Connecticut Valley is down, and the yield is likely lower. As of September 1, State estimates indicate production was 2 million pounds, which is lower than last year. With a lower carryover, supplies will decline.

The acreage of Wisconsin binder is down this year. With higher yields, though, production is indicated at 15-1/2 million pounds, down only a little. Still, the carryover will decline because use is expected to exceed 1983's output. Therefore, supplies will drop in 1984/85.

Wrapper: There is no production of Georgia-Florida wrapper, but the indicated acreage of Connecticut Valley wrapper is up from 1983. Production may reach 1.8 million pounds, and combined with an increase in carryover, the supply will likely build to 5-1/2 million.

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Table 26--Cigar tobacco, types 41-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1975-84 (farm-sales weight)

Crop Year 1/	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Supply			Disappearance		Exports	Average price per pound to growers
			Production	Beginning stocks 1/	Total supply	Total	Domestic		
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Million pounds						Cents
Pennsylvania seedleaf filler (type 41)									
1975	12.0	1,650	19.8	49.2	69.0	22.2	21.8	.4	58.0
1976	13.5	1,750	23.6	46.8	70.4	20.7	20.3	.4	60.0
1977	13.5	1,940	26.2	49.7	75.9	21.8	21.6	.2	60.0
1978	13.0	1,940	25.2	54.1	79.3	23.6	23.5	.1	62.0
1979	11.2	1,580	17.7	55.7	73.4	24.3	24.0	.3	72.0
1980	13.0	1,900	24.7	49.1	73.8	21.7	21.4	.3	87.0
1981	13.3	2,050	27.3	52.1	79.4	27.1	26.9	.2	80.0
1982	10.7	2,000	21.4	52.3	73.7	19.6	19.2	.4	73.0
1983 2/	7.7	1,850	14.2	54.1	68.3	21.0	20.7	.3	83.0
1984 3/	7.7	2,013	15.5	46.3	61.8				
Ohio, Miami, Valley filler (types 42-44)									
1975	2.1	1,620	3.4	5.9	9.3	3.6	3.6	—	60.0
1976	2.2	1,550	3.4	5.7	9.1	3.1	3.1	—	59.0
1977	1.8	2,025	3.6	6.0	9.6	2.6	2.6	—	62.0
1978	1.6	1,850	3.0	7.0	10.0	3.7	3.7	—	64.0
1979	1.3	1,500	2.0	6.3	8.3	4.5	4.5	—	87.0
1980	1.4	1,700	2.4	3.8	6.2	4.1	4.1	—	107.0
1981	1.7	1,440	2.5	4.0	6.5	2.1	2.1	—	105.0
1982	1.8	1,950	3.5	4.4	7.9	2.0	2.0	—	90.0
1983 2/	1.4	1,370	1.9	5.9	7.8	1.9	1.9	—	75.0
1984 3/	1.2	1,833	2.2	5.9	8.1				
Puerto Rico filler (type 46) 4/									
1975	2.7	1,500	4.3	6.1	10.4	3.2	3.2	—	50.7
1976	2.8	1,429	4.1	7.2	11.3	4.9	4.9	—	57.6
1977	2.6	1,480	3.9	6.4	10.3	3.9	3.9	—	60.2
1978	2.2	1,400	3.1	6.4	9.5	2.6	2.6	—	57.0
1979	2.0	1,000	2.0	6.9	8.9	.8	.8	—	69.1
1980	1.1	1,380	1.5	8.1	9.6	1.6	1.6	—	73.5
1981	.6	1,000	.6	8.0	8.6	1.3	1.3	—	86.0
1982	.3	1,000	.3	7.3	7.6	.8	.8	—	91.0
1983 2/	.8	1,000	.8	6.8	7.6	1.2	1.2	—	91.0
1984 3/	.8	1,000	.8	6.4	7.2				
Total cigar filler (types 41-46)									
1975	16.8	1,687	27.5	61.2	88.5	28.8	28.4	.4	56.2
1976	18.5	1,681	33.1	59.7	90.2	28.1	27.7	.4	59.4
1977	17.9	1,883	33.7	62.1	95.8	28.3	27.0	.3	60.2
1978	16.8	1,863	31.3	67.5	98.8	29.9	29.8	.1	61.5
1979	14.5	1,475	21.7	68.9	90.6	29.6	29.3	.3	73.1
1980	15.5	1,845	28.6	61.0	89.6	27.5	27.0	.5	87.5
1981	15.6	1,949	30.4	64.1	94.5	30.5	30.3	.2	82.1
1982	12.8	1,969	25.2	64.0	89.2	22.4	22.0	.4	75.6
1983 2/	9.9	1,707	16.9	66.8	83.7	21.4	23.8	.3	82.4
1984 3/	9.7	1,907	18.5	58.6	77.1				
Connecticut Valley binder (types 51-52)									
1975	1.5	1,582	2.4	6.2	8.6	4.3	4.1	.2	92.7
1976	1.5	1,605	2.4	4.3	6.7	2.4	2.3	.1	89.6
1977	1.4	1,784	2.5	4.3	6.8	1.9	1.9	*	121.3
1978	1.5	1,734	2.6	4.9	7.5	2.1	2.0	.1	144.9
1979	1.5	1,637	2.4	5.5	7.9	2.2	2.0	.2	161.5
1980	1.5	1,750	2.6	5.7	8.3	2.2	2.0	.2	178.8
1981	1.7	1,998	3.5	6.1	9.6	2.5	2.4	.1	182.1
1982	2.1	1,685	3.5	7.1	10.6	3.3	3.1	.2	180.9
1983 2/	1.4	1,843	2.6	7.3	9.9	3.3	3.1	.2	155.9
1984 3/	1.1	1,761	2.0	6.6	8.6				
Southern Wisconsin binder (type 54)									
1975	5.6	1,945	10.9	19.8	30.7	7.5	7.5	—	75.1
1976	5.6	1,890	10.6	23.2	33.8	10.0	10.0	—	74.7
1977	6.2	2,020	12.5	23.8	36.3	10.2	10.2	—	84.6
1978	6.2	1,800	11.2	26.0	37.2	11.4	11.4	—	100.5
1979	6.3	2,080	13.1	25.8	38.9	—	—	—	117.0
1980	6.3	2,110	13.3	5/	—	—	—	—	125.0
1981	6.4	2,150	13.8	5/	—	—	—	—	113.0
1982	5.1	2,110	10.8	5/	—	—	—	—	106.0
1983 2/	4.1	1,970	9.4	5/	—	—	—	—	110.0
1984 3/	3.8	2,053	7.8	5/	—				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26--Cigar tobacco, types 41-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1975-84 (farm-sales weight), Continued

Crop year 1/	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Supply			Disappearance		Exports	Average price per pound to growers
			Production	Beginning stocks 1/	Total supply	Total	Domestic		
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Million pounds						Cents
			Northern Wisconsin binder (type 55)						
1975	5.4	1,835	9.9	15.8	25.7	9.7	9.6	.1	75.1
1976	5.5	1,750	9.6	16.0	25.6	9.4	9.4	*	75.2
1977	5.8	2,045	11.9	16.2	28.1	9.1	9.1	.1	85.5
1978	5.9	1,550	9.1	19.1	28.2	8.9	8.9	.1	100.5
1979	6.6	1,810	11.9	19.3	31.2	—	—	*	117.0
1980	6.6	1,920	12.7	5/	—	—	—	—	125.0
1981	7.3	1,725	12.6	5/	—	—	—	—	108.0
1982	5.0	1,875	9.4	5/	—	—	—	—	101.0
1983 2/	4.3	1,870	8.0	5/	—	—	—	—	109.0
1984 3/	4.0	1,925	7.7	5/					
			Total Wisconsin binder (types 54-55)						
1975	11.0	1,891	20.8	35.6	56.4	17.2	17.1	.1	75.1
1976	11.1	1,821	20.2	39.2	59.4	19.4	19.4	*	75.2
1977	12.0	2,032	24.4	40.0	64.4	19.3	19.3	.1	85.0
1978	12.1	1,678	20.3	45.1	65.4	20.1	20.1	*	100.5
1979	12.9	1,942	25.0	45.3	70.3	21.4	21.4	*	117.0
1980	12.9	2,013	26.0	48.9	74.9	21.3	21.3	*	125.0
1981	13.7	1,924	26.4	53.6	80.0	20.0	20.0	*	110.6
1982	10.1	1,994	20.1	60.0	80.1	19.8	19.8	*	103.7
1983 2/	8.4	1,919	16.1	60.3	76.4	18.0	18.0	*	109.5
1984 3/	7.8	1,987	15.5	58.4	73.9				
			Total Cigar binder (types 51-55)						
1975	12.5	1,851	23.2	41.8	65.0	21.5	21.2	.3	76.9
1976	12.6	1,795	22.6	43.5	66.1	21.8	21.6	.2	76.5
1977	13.4	2,007	26.8	44.3	71.1	21.1	21.1	.1	88.4
1978	13.6	1,684	22.9	50.0	72.9	22.2	22.2	.1	105.6
1979	14.4	1,911	27.5	50.8	78.3	23.6	23.4	.2	120.9
1980	14.4	1,985	28.6	54.6	83.2	23.5	23.3	.2	129.9
1981	15.4	1,932	29.8	59.7	89.5	22.5	22.4	.1	118.9
1982	12.2	1,941	23.7	67.1	90.8	23.1	22.9	.2	115.2
1983 2/	9.8	1,908	18.7	67.6	86.4	21.3	21.1	.2	115.8
1984 3/	8.9	1,966	17.5	65.1	82.6				
			Connecticut Valley shade-grown (type 61)						
1975	4.4	1,371	6.0	9.5	15.5	8.0	4.2	3.8	640.0
1976	4.2	1,555	6.6	7.5	14.1	5.2	1.8	3.4	540.0
1977	3.3	1,544	5.1	8.9	14.0	4.7	.5	4.2	600.0
1978	2.7	1,392	3.8	9.3	13.1	5.0	.1	4.9	750.0
1979	2.7	1,472	4.0	8.1	12.1	5.4	.5	4.9	850.0
1980	3.0	1,513	4.5	6.8	11.3	5.9	2.3	3.6	980.0
1981	2.6	1,592	4.1	5.3	9.4	4.5	2.9	1.6	1000.0
1982	1.1	1,421	1.6	4.9	6.5	3.2	2.2	1.0	1250.0
1983 2/	1.0	1,706	1.7	3.3	5.0	1.3	.4	.9	1100.0
1984 3/	1.2	1,464	1.8	3.7	5.5				
			Total shade-grown (types 61-62) 6/						
1975	5.5	1,409	7.7	15.7	23.4	9.8	5.6	4.2	585.7
1976	4.6	1,565	7.2	13.6	20.8	7.7	3.8	3.8	528.2
1977	3.4	1,547	5.3	13.1	18.4	5.8	1.0	4.8	591.4
1978	2.7	1,392	3.8	12.7	16.5	6.3	1.0	5.3	750.0
1979	2.7	1,472	4.0	10.2	14.2	6.5	1.1	5.4	850.0
1980	3.0	1,513	4.5	7.8	12.3	6.1	2.2	3.9	980.0
1981	2.6	1,592	4.1	6.2	10.2	5.0	3.4	1.6	1000.0
1982	1.1	1,421	1.6	5.2	6.8	3.4	2.4	1.0	1250.0
1983 2/	1.0	1,706	1.7	3.4	5.1	1.4	.4	1.0	1100.0
1984 3/	1.2	1,464	1.8	3.7	5.5				
			Grand total cigar tobacco (types 41-62)						
1975	34.8	1,678	58.4	118.6	177.1	60.3	55.4	4.9	135.1
1976	35.7	1,709	61.0	116.8	177.7	58.2	53.7	4.4	121.4
1977	34.7	1,900	65.9	119.5	185.4	55.2	50.0	5.2	114.9
1978	33.1	1,752	58.0	130.1	188.2	58.6	53.2	5.5	122.1
1979	31.6	1,684	53.2	129.9	183.1	59.7	53.8	5.9	156.4
1980	32.9	1,875	61.7	123.4	185.1	57.1	52.5	4.6	175.3
1981	33.6	1,914	64.3	130.0	194.3	58.0	56.1	1.9	158.3
1982	26.1	1,933	50.5	136.3	186.8	48.9	47.3	1.6	131.2
1983 2/	20.7	1,802	37.3	137.9	175.2	46.8	45.3	1.5	145.7
1984 3/	19.8	1,909	37.8	128.4	166.2				

1/October 1 for types 41-55; July 1 for types 61-62. 2/Estimated disappearance. 3/ Estimated carryover, September 1, crop estimate. Economic Research Service estimates based on Crop Reporting Service State estimates and estimates by type within States with State funds when available. 4/Puerto Rican planting occurs late in calendar year. Price per pound excludes payment by Puerto Rican Government. 5/Not available. 6/Includes Georgia-Florida shade-grown, type 62, which has not been grown since 1978. July 1, 1984, stocks were 0.1 million pounds. See TS-176 for annual supply and disappearance. *Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 27--Cigar leaf tobacco price support operations, 1980-84
(Farm-sales weight)

Type	Placed under Government loan, crop years				Remaining under loan, end of August				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 1/
	Million pounds								
Ohio, 42-44	0	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.7	2.4
Puerto Rican, 46	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	7.9	8.7	7.0	6.1	6.7
Conn. Valley, 51-52	.1	.9	.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.8
Southern Wis., 54	0	1.4	.7	2/	2/	2/	1.2	2.1	2.1
Northern Wis., 55	.3	3.8	3.4	.1	0	0	4.2	6.7	7.7
Total	1.8	6.8	6.7	2.7	9.7	11.0	14.7	19.4	22.7

1/ July 31. 2/ Negligible.

Compiled from records of the Producer Associations Division, ASCS.

Table 28--Cigarettes: Estimated world output and exports, specified countries, average 1974-78 annual 1980-83 1/

Country	Average 1974-78	1980	1981	1982	1983	% change 1982-83
	Billions					Percent
	Production					
China	578.4	760.0	866.0	942.5	962.6	+2
United States	668.3	714.1	736.5	694.2	667.0	-4
United Kingdom	157.1	155.6	149.6	144.6	141.9	-2
West Germany	142.7	157.9	167.8	148.2	155.9	+5
France	83.3	72.5	62.5	62.5	62.1	-1
Italy	70.8	73.1	72.2	80.6	83.7	+4
Other EC-9 2/	99.2	109.2	108.4	114.2	115.1	+1
Total EC-9	553.0	568.3	560.5	550.1	558.7	+2
Soviet Union 3/	374.5	364.0	364.0	359.3	369.0	+3
Japan	295.1	303.2	306.6	309.1	305.5	-1
Brazil	119.8	142.7	135.0	132.2	129.2	-2
Other	1,320.4	1,545.3	1,592.1	1,582.1	1,571.0	-1
Total	3,909.6	4,397.6	4,560.7	4,569.6	4,563.0	0
	Exports					
United States	59.9	82.0	82.6	73.6	60.7	-18
Bulgaria	60.1	69.2	74.4	75.3	77.1	+2
United Kingdom	26.1	36.9	41.9	46.4	46.2	0
Switzerland	12.5	12.8	13.8	10.1	9.5	-6
West Germany	19.9	31.6	36.9	38.5	43.8	+14
Netherlands	14.8	30.1	30.0	35.6	36.2	+2
Other	46.1	63.4	80.9	75.8	75.2	-1
Total	239.4	326.0	360.5	355.1	348.7	-2

1/ Estimates included in absence of reasonable data. 2/ Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands. 3/ Includes Papyrosy.

Compiled from USDA, FAS, Foreign Agriculture Circular, FT 7-84, July 1984.

Table 29--Estimated leaf used for cigarettes by kinds of tobacco, 1950-83

Year	Farm-sales weight				Unstemmed-processing weight				
	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Total domestic	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Imported	Total
	Million pounds								
Average									
1950-54	736	421	23	1,180	651	373	22	73	1,119
1955-59	701	417	20	1,138	622	371	19	92	1,104
1060-64	742	455	16	1,213	661	404	16	123	1,204
1965-69	666	477	21	1,164	594	426	21	150	1,191
1970	613	448	27	1,088	548	400	27	163	1,138
1971	596	432	24	1,052	532	386	24	165	1,107
1972	621	460	16	1,097	555	411	16	193	1,175
1973	659	485	14	1,158	588	433	14	196	1,231
1974	625	468	13	1,106	558	418	13	213	1,202
1975	614	471	26	1,111	548	420	25	231	1,224
1976	634	472	22	1,128	566	421	22	237	1,246
1977	588	454	16	1,058	525	405	16	242	1,188
1978	576	459	20	1,055	514	410	19	284	1,227
1979	556	462	22	1,040	494	413	22	348	1,277
1980	537	456	22	1,015	479	407	22	350	1,258
1981	500	451	20	971	446	403	20	383	1,252
1982 1/	473	435	28	936	422	388	28	360	1,198
1983 1/	451	423	26	900	402	377	26	388	1,193
	Per 1,000 cigarettes								
	Pounds								
Average									
1950-54	1.776	1.016	.057	2.849	1.571	.899	.053	.177	2.700
1955-59	1.570	.936	.045	2.551	1.394	.832	.042	.205	2.473
1960-64	1.396	.854	.030	2.280	1.242	.761	.030	.231	2.264
1965-69	1.174	.840	.037	2.051	1.048	.751	.036	.264	2.098
1970	1.051	.768	.046	1.865	.940	.686	.047	.279	1.951
1971	1.034	.749	.042	1.825	.923	.669	.042	.286	1.920
1972	1.037	.768	.027	1.832	.926	.686	.027	.322	1.961
1973	1.023	.752	.022	1.797	.913	.672	.022	.304	1.911
1974	.984	.737	.020	1.741	.880	.658	.020	.335	1.893
1975	.943	.723	.040	1.706	.842	.645	.038	.355	1.880
1976	.914	.681	.032	1.627	.816	.607	.031	.342	1.797
1977	.883	.682	.024	1.589	.789	.608	.024	.363	1.784
1978	.827	.660	.029	1.516	.739	.589	.027	.408	1.763
1979	.789	.656	.031	1.476	.701	.587	.031	.494	1.813
1980	.752	.639	.031	1.421	.671	.570	.031	.490	1.762
1981	.679	.612	.027	1.318	.606	.547	.027	.520	1.700
1982 1/	.681	.627	.040	1.348	.608	.559	.040	.519	1.726
1983 1/	.676	.634	.039	1.349	.603	.565	.039	.582	1.789
	Percent distribution								
	Percent								
Average									
1950-54	62.4	35.6	2.0	100.0	58.2	33.3	2.0	6.5	100.0
1955-59	61.6	36.7	1.7	100.0	56.3	33.6	1.7	8.3	100.0
1960-64	61.2	37.5	1.3	100.0	54.9	33.6	1.3	10.2	100.0
1965-69	57.2	41.0	1.8	100.0	49.9	35.8	1.8	12.6	100.0
1970	56.3	41.2	2.5	100.0	48.2	35.1	2.4	14.3	100.0
1971	56.7	41.0	2.3	100.0	48.1	34.8	2.2	14.9	100.0
1972	56.6	41.9	1.5	100.0	47.2	35.0	1.4	16.4	100.0
1973	56.9	41.8	1.2	100.0	47.8	35.2	1.1	15.9	100.0
1974	56.5	42.3	1.2	100.0	46.5	34.8	1.0	17.7	100.0
1975	55.3	42.4	2.3	100.0	44.8	34.3	2.0	18.9	100.0
1976	56.2	41.8	2.0	100.0	45.4	33.8	1.8	19.0	100.0
1977	55.6	42.9	1.5	100.0	44.1	34.2	1.3	20.4	100.0
1978	54.6	43.5	1.9	100.0	42.0	33.4	1.5	23.1	100.0
1979	53.5	44.4	2.1	100.0	38.7	32.3	1.7	27.3	100.0
1980	52.9	44.9	2.2	100.0	38.1	32.3	1.8	27.8	100.0
1981	51.5	46.4	2.1	100.0	35.6	32.2	1.6	30.6	100.0
1982 1/	50.4	46.6	3.0	100.0	35.1	32.6	2.3	30.0	100.0
1983 1/	50.1	47.0	2.9	100.0	33.7	31.6	2.2	32.5	100.0

1/ Subject to revision.

Table 30--Expenditures for tobacco products and disposable personal income, 1975-84

Year	Total	Cigarettes	Cigars 1/	Other 2/	Disposable personal income	Percent of disposable personal income spent on tobacco products			
						All	Cigarettes	Cigars 1/	Other 2/
	Million dollars				Billion dollars	Percent			
1975	15,505	14,250	680	575	1,096	1.43	1.32	.06	.05
1976	16,410	15,100	675	625	1,194	1.39	1.28	.06	.05
1977	17,190	15,850	665	675	1,312	1.32	1.22	.05	.05
1978	18,030	16,600	680	750	1,463	1.24	1.14	.05	.05
1979	19,150	17,650	670	830	1,642	1.17	1.08	.04	.05
1980	21,000	19,400	670	930	1,829	1.15	1.06	.04	.05
1981	22,950	21,200	710	1,040	2,048	1.13	1.04	.04	.05
1982	25,310	23,525	685	1,100	2,177	1.16	1.08	.03	.05
1983 3/	28,710	26,840	705	1,165	2,333	1.23	1.15	.03	.05
1984 4/	30,450	28,500	740	1,210	2,579	1.19	1.11	.03	.05

1/ Includes small cigars (cigarette-size). 2/Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff. 3/Subject to revision. 4/Estimated. Compiled from reports of Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 31--Governmental revenues from tobacco products, 1974-84

Year ending June 30	Federal Government			State and local Governments			All Government
	Cigarettes 1/	Cigars 2/	Other 3/	Total 4/	State	Local	
	Million dollars						
1973-74	2,383	52	2	2,437	3,250	117	5,804
1974-75	2,261	51	3	2,315	3,286	109	5,710
1975-76	2,435	50	3	2,488	3,462	119	6,069
1976-77	2,279	39	4	2,322	3,500	131	5,953
1977-78	2,374	38	4	2,416	3,654	132	6,202
1978-79	2,356	36	5	2,397	3,640	133	6,170
1979-80	2,604	40	4	2,648	3,730	132	6,510
1980-81	2,488	41	4	2,533	3,893	164	6,590
1981-82	2,496	36	4	2,536	3,966	178	6,680
1982-83 4/	3,424	33	7	3,464	4,165	175	7,804
1983-84 5/	4,748	33	11	4,792	4,270	180	9,242

1/ Includes large cigarettes. 2/ Includes small cigars and revenue on cigars from Puerto Rico placed into the Treasury of Puerto Rico. 3/ Includes cigarette paper and tubes, and imported cigarettes and cigars. 4/ Subject to revision. 5/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 32--Imported foreign-grown cigarette leaf stocks, by quarters, 1975-84 1/

Year	Jan. 1	April 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1	April 1	July 1	Oct. 1
				Million pounds				
	Foreign-grown flue-cured				Foreign-grown oriental and aromatic			
1975	53	49	70	70	377	412	415	380
1976	74	73	72	101	361	431	416	405
1977	100	102	109	117	397	365	362	347
1978	117	120	130	132	344	364	345	295
1979	132	133	147	157	326	359	366	350
1980	153	148	166	166	343	342	367	336
1981	152	140	161	167	316	332	324	320
1982	152	141	200	222	337	395	403	367
1983	207	207	213	237	366	408	422	377
1984	236	227	244		422	401	419	
	Foreign-grown burley				Total imported cigarette leaf			
1975	118	107	145	136	548	567	623	587
1976	134	124	132	141	568	628	619	646
1977	139	132	127	138	637	599	598	602
1978	140	136	150	174	601	619	625	601
1979	172	163	171	188	630	655	684	696
1980	187	192	213	216	683	683	746	719
1981	208	211	244	265	676	684	729	752
1982	272	263	271	290	760	799	874	879
1983	282	286	271	271	856	902	906	885
1984	275	267	288		875	894	951	

1/ Farm sales weight.

Costs of Producing and Selling Flue-Cured Tobacco: 1982, Preliminary 1983, and Projected 1984

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Abstract: Variable costs per acre for producing and selling flue-cured tobacco are expected to rise 1 percent in 1984. Total costs per acre, excluding land and quota costs, are expected to increase 3 percent, compared with a 5-percent hike in 1983. Fertilizer, pesticide, and machinery costs may rise, while labor and fuel costs are expected to decline. Total costs, excluding land and quota, are estimated to decrease 4 percent a pound because of higher expected yields. Variable costs per pound may decline 6 percent from last year.

Keywords: Flue-cured tobacco, variable costs, total costs.

The major source of data for the cost estimates in this article is a 1979 survey of 1,033 flue-cured tobacco producers in the flue-cured belt. The 1979 data have been updated to obtain national cost estimates for 1982, 1983, and 1984[1]. Costs reported here are averaged to represent all flue-cured growers in the United States. Although costs vary widely because of differences in tobacco grown per farm, harvest methods used, management, labor productivity, and a host of other factors, variability of costs is not shown in this article.

Approximately 60 separate production systems were budgeted, reflecting cost differences by region, acres of tobacco grown, and various harvest methods. The results were totaled using the relative importance of each system to obtain the average. Harvest system weights were changed for each year to reflect increased use of labor-saving bulk barns and mechanical harvesters.

Budget items are detailed in the stub of the table. Labor costs are included for all labor used. Hired, family, and exchange labor are all charged at prevailing farm wage rates. Machinery and barn ownership costs are based on the current cost of replacing the barn or piece of equipment, and represent the annual contribution needed to maintain a reserve to purchase new equipment or barns when existing ones must be replaced. General farm overhead includes costs for recordkeeping, utilities, and other items that are difficult to allocate to specific enterprises.

Two additional cost components—management, and land and quota (license to produce and sell tobacco)—are also estimated. The management charge was computed as 10 percent of the variable, machinery and barn ownership, and general farm overhead costs. The charge for land and quota was calculated using the net share-rent approach. Net share-rent is what is left after landlord payments for fertilizer, chemicals, and other inputs, together with barn ownership costs, are subtracted from the value of the landlord's share of the crop under prevailing share-rent arrangements.

Crop values, used for calculating net share-rent and sales fees, were computed for 1982 and 1983 using the average annual price received by farmers; 1982 and 1983 yields were based on actual yields, and 1984 yields were those indicated as of August 1. The average price of the 1984 crop is not known, so a price of $1.79 a pound is assumed.

Cost Changes, 1982 to 1983

Variable costs per acre increased 7 percent between 1982 and 1983 (table). Because yields were lower in 1983, variable costs per 100 pounds rose 13 percent. A large part of the boost came from the increase of 4 cents a pound in the contribution to the no-net-cost fund, raising the contribution from 3 to 7 cents.

About 55 percent of variable costs are composed of labor, and curing fuel and electricity. Curing fuel and electricity costs rose 17 percent an acre, after an 11-percent decline the year before. Labor costs were a little lower because adoption of labor-saving bulk barns and mechanical harvesters more than offset small hikes in wage rates. Pesticide costs rose 6 percent, but fertilizer costs dropped by a similar amount.

Machinery and barn ownership costs declined about 1 percent. Lower interests rates, together with essentially unchanged machinery and barn prices, caused the lower costs.

Total costs, excluding land and quota, increased 5 percent, from $2,211 to $2,320 an acre. Land and quota charges based on the net share-rent approach added $891 an acre to costs in 1983, down from $975 in 1982.

Cost Changes, 1983 to 1984

Per acre variable costs in 1984 are projected at $1,660, 1 percent higher than in 1983 (table). Fertilizer and lime

[1]For a more complete discussion of concepts and procedures that underlie flue-cured production costs, see ERS 667, "Flue-Cured Tobacco Production Costs," October 1981.

prices, together with higher interest rates, have contributed to the increase, but labor and fuel costs have declined. Total costs per acre, excluding land and quota, are expected to be about $2,391, up 3 percent. However, total costs per pound are estimated 4 percent lower than in 1983, because yields are expected to be higher.

Wage rates continue to slowly rise. The Federal minimum wage will not change in 1984. Also, unemployment rates remain relatively high in the general economy, keeping the number of people available for farm employment larger than usual. Farmers continue to use labor-saving bulk barns and mechanical harvesters on a larger share of the acreage and to expand the size of their operations, thereby lowering labor requirements per acre. With the reduction in labor use, labor costs are expected to drop 2 percent an acre from a year ago.

Machinery and barn ownership costs are estimated 11 percent higher than in 1983. Interest rates have risen, and machinery prices are also higher.

Land and quota costs based on the net-share rent approach are valued at $987 an acre or $45.83 per 100 pounds. Costs have risen 11 percent an acre in 1984 because of higher yields and only small increases in the costs of landlords' inputs.

Conclusions

The costs of producing and selling an acre of flue-cured tobacco, excluding land and quota, will likely total about 3 percent higher in 1984, compared with 1983's 5-percent increase. Key factors in the slower rate are the decline in labor and fuel costs and the lack of change in the no-net-cost fund contribution in 1984.

Flue-cured tobacco: Production and selling costs per acre and per 100 pounds, by cost items, 1982, preliminary 1983, and projected 1984

Cost item	Year					
	Cost per acre			Cost per 100 pounds		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
	Dollars					
Variable	1540.41	1644.11	1659.91	72.46	82.04	77.05
Labor 1/	594.27	592.96	582.48	27.95	29.59	27.04
Plant bed materials 2/	49.47	50.27	50.72	2.33	2.51	2.35
Fertilizer and lime	93.26	87.35	91.86	4.39	4.36	4.26
Pesticides 3/	86.60	91.61	94.08	4.07	4.57	4.37
Sucker control	39.07	40.05	40.46	1.84	2.00	1.88
Fuel and lubrication 4/	72.50	64.39	60.17	3.41	3.21	2.79
Curing fuel and electricity 5/	267.58	314.36	312.61	12.59	15.69	14.51
Repairs 6/	65.15	65.96	68.21	3.06	3.29	3.17
Marketing fee	113.91	106.95	115.68	5.36	5.34	5.37
No-net-cost-fund	63.78	140.28	150.78	3.00	7.00	7.00
Inspection and grading fee	11.69	11.02	11.85	.55	.55	.55
Other 7/	64.18	63.88	64.08	3.02	3.19	2.97
Interest	18.96	15.03	16.93	.89	.75	.79
Machinery and barn ownership	429.10	423.56	470.93	20.18	21.14	21.86
Replacement	210.82	209.01	234.61	9.92	10.43	10.89
Interest	182.57	178.37	197.10	8.59	8.90	9.15
Taxes and insurance	35.71	36.18	39.22	1.68	1.81	1.82
General farm overhead	40.68	41.35	42.58	1.91	2.06	1.98
Management 8/	201.02	210.09	217.34	9.46	10.52	10.09
Total, excluding land and quota	2211.21	2319.92	2390.76	104.01	115.76	110.99
Land and quota allocation: Share-rent 9/	975.43	891.22	987.09	45.88	44.47	45.83
Yield per acre (pounds)	2,126	2,004	2,154	2,126	2,004	2,154

1/ Includes operator, family, exchange, and hired labor valued at prevailing hired wage rates. 2/ Includes plant bed seed, fertilizer, pesticides, and custom fumigation. 3/ Includes insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides. 4/ Includes tractor and machinery fuel and lubrication. 5/ Includes cost of LP gas, fuel oil, or diesel and electricity used to cure tobacco. 6/ Includes machinery, equipment, and barn repairs. 7/ Includes sticks, twine, sheets, cover-crop seed, and tobacco crop insurance. 8/ Based on 10 percent of all costs listed above. 9/ Based on net-share rent approach.

Item	Unit or base period	1983		1984			Last data as percentage of a year earlier
		July	August	June	July	August	
Average price at auctions							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	152.3	169.7	closed	154.9	175.0	103
Burley	Ct. per lb.	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	—
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	—
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	—
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	—
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	—
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	—
Price support level 1/							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	169.9			169.9		100
Burley	Ct. per lb.	175.1			175.1		100
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	118.8			118.8		100
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	123.0			123.0		100
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	105.7			105.7		100
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	109.4			109.4		100
Wis. binder and Ohio filler	Ct. per lb.	90.7			90.7		100
Puerto Rican filler	Ct. per lb.	90.9			74.0		81
Parity index 2/	1910-14=100	1104	1109	1139	1136	1133	102
Industrial production index 3/	1967=100	149.7	151.9	164.1	165.6	—	111
Employment	Mil.	101.2	101.5	105.7	105.4	—	104
Personal income 4/	Bil. dol.	2,744.9	2,759.9	3,002.6	3,027.0	—	110
		1983		1984			
		June	July	May	June	July	
Taxable removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	60.4	43.0	50.3	60.5		100
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	344.5	254.9	309.9	324.7		94
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	301.5	344.5	243.0	303.5		101
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	1,705.2	1,960.1	1,401.9	1,726.6		101
Invoiced to domestic customers							
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	13.7			12.2		89
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	43.3			43.4		100
Snuff	Mil. lb.	22.4			23.2		104
Tax-exempt removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	7.4	4.7	5.2	5.1		69
Exports	Bil.	6.1	4.7	3.6	4.8	4.9	104
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	14.2	8.9	12.3	11.5		81
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	36.0	40.7	26.3	31.4		87
Exports	Bil.	30.7	35.5	21.7	26.5	31.4	88
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	70.1	79.1	53.3	64.8		92
Invoiced for export							
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.4			.2		50
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.1			.1		100
Producer price indexes 5/							
Tobacco products	1967=100	352.2	373.5	390.6	400.2	407.9	109
Cigarettes (filtertip, king size)	1967=100	N.A.	367.9	388.1	403.4	407.3	111
Cigars	1967=100	180.1	180.1	180.8	182.2	193.2	107
Smoking tobacco	1967=100	357.4	357.5	381.7	380.5	380.4	106
Plug chewing tobacco	1967=100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
Snuff	1967=100	371.1	371.1	401.4	401.4	401.4	108
Consumer price indexes (urban)							
Tobacco products	1967=100	285.9	294.6	305.9	308.1	313.2	106
Cigarettes	1967=100	293.1	302.8	314.0	316.3	322.0	106
Other tobacco products 6/	Dec. 1977=100	149.9	150.5	157.9	158.9	159.3	106
Imports of tobacco (for consumption)							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	15.1	20.5	20.0	16.5	41.6	203
Cigar tobacco (leaf and scrap)	Mil. lb.	2.9	2.3	4.7	3.2	3.7	161
Other tobacco (leaf and scrap)	Mil. lb.	.5	15.9	5.9	5.4	12.5	79
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	102.2	122.7	124.6	141.1	182.7	149
Cigar tobacco (leaf and scrap)	Mil. lb.	21.6	23.9	29.1	32.5	36.1	151
Other scrap and tobacco NSPF 7/	Mil. lb.	71.1	86.9	50.1	56.1	68.6	79

See footnotes at end of table.

Item	Unit or base period	1983		1984			Last data as percentage of a year earlier
		June	July	May	June	July	
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	23.7	23.1	19.7	23.0	16.9	73
Burley	Mil. lb.	15.5	8.9	10.4	2.9	1.9	21
Maryland	Mil. lb.	1.0	2.2	.5	.7	.2	9
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	*	.1	.1	*	.2	200
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	1.2	.8	.2	1.8	1.0	125
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.2	*	---
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	*	*	.3	.2	.1	---
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	*	*	*	*	*	---
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	455.9	---	429.5	452.5	---	99
Burley	Mil. lb.	113.1	121.9	93.5	96.4	98.3	81
Maryland	Mil. lb.	6.9	9.1	2.9	3.6	3.8	42
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	136
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured 9/	Mil. lb.	17.2	17.9	15.0	16.8	17.8	99
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured 9/	Mil. lb.	.6	.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	300
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	1.0	---	1.8	2.0	---	200
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	100
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk and not elsewhere classified 10/	Mil. lb.	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	3.5	125
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	12.6	15.3	12.2	15.0	18.5	121

Quarterly data

		1983		1984		
Stocks of tobacco--1st of quarter (farm-sales weight) 11/		April-June	July-Sept	April-June	July-Sept	
Domestic types						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2390	2205	2330	2165	98
Burley	Mil. lb.	1560	1443	1509	1446	100
Maryland	Mil. lb.	46	60	53	62	103
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	97	89	89	84	94
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	53	47	50	48	102
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	70	72	65	65	90
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	76	74	77	71	96
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	4	3	4	4	133
Under Government loan 12/	Mil. lb.	1023	1008	1298	1291	128
Foreign types						
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	902	906	894	951	105
Oriental	Mil. lb.	408	422	401	419	99
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	207	213	267	244	115
Burley	Mil. lb.	286	271	267	288	106
Cigar	Mil. lb.	88	88	89	87	99
Tobacco outlets 13/						
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts						
Cigarettes						
Production	Bil.	670.3	686.6	653.6	670.0	98
Tax-paid removals	Bil.	613.8	603.6	612.0	595.0	99
Cigar production						
Large	Bil.	3.30	3.79	3.59	3.80	100
Small	Bil.	1.42	1.40	1.22	1.25	89
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	29.3	25.3	24.0	21.5	85
Chewing production						
Loose leaf	Mil. lb.	76.8	67.2	76.0	66.4	99
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	15.2	15.1	14.6	14.5	96
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	45.9	49.6	48.3	51.5	104
Exports of leaf						
Total	Mil. lb.	577	594	474	460	77
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	303	342	334	350	102

1/ 1983 and 1984 crops, respectively. 2/ Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes, and wage rates. 3/ Seasonally adjusted. 4/ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/ Federal and applicable State and local taxes included. 6/ Includes tobacco accessories. 7/ Farm-sales weight equivalent. 8/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/ Includes Black Fat. 10/ Smoking tobacco in bulk through December 1977. Beginning January 1978 blended strips no longer included. 11/ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers, including grower cooperatives. 12/ Reported by grower cooperatives. 13/ Latest quarter is estimated. *Less than 50,000 pounds. **Estimated. Items may not add because of rounding. Data comparable to earlier years not available.

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